THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cold and cloudy, possible snow. Temp. —6—1 (21-30). Saturday, cloudy, possible snow. LONDON: Friday, cloudy with snow showers. Temp. —3-3 (27-36). Saturday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 5-15 (41-59). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. —14—4 (7-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	25 P	Lebanon	2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	50 25
Great Britain	30 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,863 * PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1979 Established 1887

Carter Rebuked At Beginning of Talks in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15 (UPI) — President Carter, publicly rebuked by his host, tried to get U.S.-Mexican relations back on a friendly basis today as he sat with President Jose Lopez Portillo to discuss the controversial topics of illegal Mexican migrant workers and natural-gas purchases.

Mr. Carter met with Mr. Lopez Portillo for a three-hour session at Los Pinos, Mexico's presidential palace. Yesterday, they held more general talks at the National Palace shortly after Mr. Carter's arrival.

Asked if energy would be the focus of attention today, press secretary Jody Powell smiled and said, "I wouldn't be a bit surprised."

Mr. Carter was flanked by his top advisers, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Luncheon Scolding

U.S. officials said they hoped Mr. Lopez Portillo's scolding of Mr. Carter at a luncheon yesterday at the Foreign Ministry was not indicative of how the three-day visit would go. The Mexican president lectured Mr. Carter about neighborly relations and, without mentioning it specifically, U.S. cancellation two years ago of a deal for the purchase of Mexican natural gas.

There was no official reaction to Mr. Lopez Portillo's remarks, but the newspaper Excelsior said that Mr. Carter, during a wreath-laying ceremony, told its reporter the speech was "impressive for its profundity and its content obliges one to reflect."

In an obvious reference to the cancellation, Mr. Lopez Portillo said in a toast:

"Among permanent, not casual neighbors, surprise moves and sudden deceit or abuse are poisonous fruits that sooner or later will have an adverse effect."

Interest in Oil

He also admonished Mr. Carter for the sudden interest Americans have displayed in Mexico's newly discovered oil and gas reserves.

"Mexico has thus suddenly found itself the center of American attention — attention that is a surprising mixture of interest, disdain and fear, much like the recurring vague fears you yourselves inspire in certain areas of our national subconscious," he said.

A U.S. official commented: "A certain amount of that is, I suppose, permissible in the nature of things for home consumption, given the history of the relationship, but one would hope that they don't get carried away with this. We do have some serious matters to negotiate over the next few years and it [the rancor] doesn't serve anyone's cause."

The official also said that "having high-ranking Mexican officials call high-ranking American officials liars certainly doesn't help things. Whether it detracts remains to be seen."

Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel called Energy Secretary James Schlesinger "a liar" in the aftermath of Mr. Schlesinger's rejection of the gas agreement on the ground the price of $2.60 per thousand cubic feet was too high.

Today, Mr. Carter hoped "to get

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Commuters trudge through the snow in Sheffield, England.

Roads Blocked

Snow Isolates Areas Across North Europe

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 15 — Blizzards isolated several areas across northern Europe today. Roads were blocked, utilities were knocked out and transportation was disrupted by the storm, which moved south and west from the Baltic.

In eastern England, several towns on the English Channel and North Sea were cut off by blizzards. In London, snow snarled traffic at the morning rush hour.

A Royal Automobile Club spokesman described conditions in many areas as "absolutely terrifying." Officials said it has been Britain's coldest and snowiest winter since 1963.

In West Germany, automobile traffic was banned because of the storm and electricity failed in more than 70 northern hamlets. At least two storm-related deaths were reported.

More than 1,000 West German soldiers were called out with heavy equipment to rescue stranded motorists and to plow passages to isolated farms and villages.

Southern Sweden and Denmark were hit for the second day by snow and gale-force winds. Five Danish fishermen drowned and 10 others were missing and feared dead after four trawlers, weighted down by ice, sank in rough seas off the northern tip of Jutland early today.

2 Quakes Hit California

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 15 (UPI) — Two minor earthquakes, occurring less than 15 minutes apart, shook the Coast last night near Santa Barbara, scientists at the California Institute of Technology said. Both measured 3.6 on the Richter Scale.

Tabriz Battles Reported Worsening

Evacuation Procedure Begins For U.S. Citizens Left in Iran

By William Branigin and William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (WP) — The U.S. Embassy, warning that it can no longer protect the lives of its citizens here, today set into motion an emergency evacuation plan as clashes between rival revolutionary groups continued throughout Iran.

The embassy, saying that it "strongly recommended" that all Americans leave Iran, announced plans for an airlift on Saturday from Tehran's Mehrabad airport, which has been closed since last Saturday.

U.S. officials said that a skeleton staff would remain at the embassy, which was attacked yesterday by heavily armed gunmen, evidently leftist guerrillas. An embassy source said that Ambassador William Sullivan probably would be among those who remained.

Many of the approximately 1,000 Americans in Isfahan, mostly defense contract employees, began moving into Tehran today in preparation for the airlift.

[The Associated Press reported that fighting raged for the third straight day in the northwest city of Tabriz, where hundreds were reported killed. Unconfirmed reports said that rebels seeking local autonomy were battling forces of the provisional government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

[The Khomeini camp said that government supporters in Tabriz were battling "mercenaries and counter-revolutionary elements." Communications between Tabriz and the capital were cut, but the state radio repeated appeals to civilians in the city to cooperate with Ayatollah Khomeini's "freedom fighters."

[There were unconfirmed reports that those fighting Ayatollah Khomeini's forces might be intent on secession from Iran, as happened briefly in the late 1940s, when Tabriz was the capital of the Soviet-backed People's Republic of Azerbaijan.]

There are about 7,000 Americans in Iran, but the embassy said that it did not know how many would leave. About 50 were reported ready to leave Tabriz.

Britain to Evacuate

The British also began preparations to evacuate its 1,500 citizens here, establishing evacuation areas in northern Tehran and scheduling flights for tomorrow. A British Embassy official said that buses with British nationals would leave Tehran under an armed escort provided by the "Islamic police force" that was created by Ayatollah Khomeini.

There also were private efforts to evacuate U.S. employees. Pan American Airways scheduled a charter flight for tomorrow to evacuate workers at Pan Am and the Intercontinental Hotel and employees in sensitive jobs.

The British told its nationals, "We think you should go home unless you have a compelling reason to stay because we might be inhibited in helping you later if the situation deteriorates."

The Americans have been told that they can carry one suitcase, and that they should limit their movements within the city until they leave.

Sporadic gunfire could be heard today around Tehran, particularly near the Tehran University campus, which has been turned into a combination arsenal-combat training center by leftist guerrilla groups, including the Fedayeen and the pro-Islamic Mujahaddin Khalq.

All of the guerrilla groups denied responsibility, for the shooting sprees, and there were no reports of casualties.

A test of Ayatollah Khomeini's control over the situation will occur on Saturday, the day on which Iranians have been urged to end the general strike that has paralyzed the country. Ayatollah Khomeini has also ordered universities and other schools to reopen.

Meanwhile, about 50 pro-Khomeini guerrillas attacked the Moroccan Embassay today and detained the ambassador, El Ghali Benihama, charging that agents of SAVAK, the shah's secret police unit, had hidden weapons in the ambassador's residence. Later, a Moslem mullah arrived to apologize and left a protective guard.

In another development, about 5,000 Iranian Army soldiers, airmen and gendarmes backed by ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Qatar, Abu Dhabi

2 in OPEC Raise Oil Price

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Two members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have raised their prices of crude oil by 7 percent, and other members of the oil cartel may follow suit, U.S. officials said today.

The price hikes imposed by Abu Dhabi and Qatar, effective today, were the first across-the-board increases by OPEC members after Iran's halt in oil exports.

Global shortages resulting from the Iran situation also have driven prices on the open market to almost $25 a barrel, and have caused Saudi Arabia to add a surcharge for the extra oil it produces to partially offset the Iranian cutoff.

A spokesman for the Energy Department said that the United States has been notified of the price increase by the two relatively small OPEC nations, which together account for about 6 percent of the cartel's total production.

• French President Giscard d'Estaing says that he is seeking non-Iranian oil. Page 2.

Administration sources said privately that Abu Dhabi and Qatar have set the stage for a general OPEC price increase. An official likened the situation to that in the U.S. steel industry, in which one firm's price increase often is repeated throughout the industry if the market shows that it will bear the initial increase.

"Certainly at this point the [oil] market will bear it," an official said, noting that consuming nations already have driven open-market prices up in the kind of competitive bidding that helped produce major cartel price increases during the 1973-74 energy crisis.

Sources said that Venezuela has informed the United States that it will not raise prices without consulting OPEC.

John O'Leary, deputy energy secretary, said yesterday that oil prices on the open or "spot" market, in which sales are not subject to long-term contracts, have run as high as $24.50 a barrel, more than $10 above the normal world level.

Abu Dhabi and Qatar together produce about 1.8 million barrels a day of high-quality oil that normally commands a small premium above Arabian light oil, the benchmark OPEC price.

Officials said that with the increase Abu Dhabi will be charging 12.1 percent more than the benchmark and Qatar will be charging 14 percent more.

Quarterly Plan

Before the Iranian cutoff produced serious shortages, OPEC adopted a phased, 14.5-percent price increase that started Jan. 1, raising the benchmark price in quarterly steps to $14.54 per barrel by the end of this year.

Officials said that Abu Dhabi plans to add its latest increase to each of the planned quarterly OPEC increases this year, bringing the Abu Dhabi price to almost $16 a year by the fourth quarter. They said that Qatar so far has not indicated whether its extra increase will be applied past the first quarter.

Meanwhile, the treasury secretary, Michael Blumenthal, said today that the price of oil in the United States should rise to encourage conservation. But he said that he does not foresee mandatory gasoline rationing because "there's so much we can do with conservation."

Speaking in a television interview, Mr. Blumenthal said that the cutoff of oil production in Iran has produced a "potentially serious situation" but that "it's not critical."

He said he believes that Iran will begin exporting oil "when things settle down" because "for the economy of Iran to develop and survive, some exporting will be necessary."

To Spread Disorder

Iran Accuses Leftists Of Mounting Raids

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Three leading officials of the new Islamic regime in Iran today accused leftist guerrillas of mounting attacks on government installations and foreign embassies in Tehran with the express purpose of spreading fear and civil disorder in the country and undermining the provisional government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan.

It was the first direct charge made against the fedayeen by the government, which has tried for days to keep a united front and to maintain the impression that all fighting groups in the country were operating under the umbrella of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime.

The officials also said that some of the armed assaults were instigated by agents of the defunct Iranian secret police, the SAVAK. But they placed the main burden of the continued fighting throughout the country on the People's Fedayeen, a Marxist urban guerrilla group that is estimated to have between 2,000 and 4,000 men under arms.

The charge, made in an interview by Hashem Sabaghian, deputy premier for the transfer of power in the government of Mr. Bazargan, was reiterated in separate interviews today with two other high officials, Ibrahim Yazdi, deputy premier for revolutionary affairs, and Abbas Amir Entizam, deputy premier for public relations. The interviews took place at the heavily guarded offices of the premier, which were subjected to another armed assault in the morning.

"The shooting and the attacks are the work of the fedayeen and some members of SAVAK," said Mr. Sabaghian, who spoke through an interpreter. He said the SAVAK agents, whose number he estimated at "under 10,000," were fighting a rearguard action.

"They know their days are numbered and some decided they prefer to die with a bullet rather than be jailed or executed." He added that the agents were doing much of their fighting outside of Tehran, in such cities Tabriz, Esphahan and Shiraz.

He said the fighting in Tehran

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As Premier's Forces Threaten Palace

Chad President Flees to French Base

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPI) — President Felix Malloum of Chad fled his palace today and took refuge at a French military base, and the chief of the national police assumed power in N'Djamena, Sudan's SUNA news agency said.

The agency reported that, when Mr. Malloum fled to the camp in N'Djamena, Col. Abdul Gadir Kamoji assumed power. Col. Kamoji played a key role in the military coup that toppled pro-French President Nga'ta Tombalbaye four years ago, the agency said.

"Fierce fighting between forces backing Mr. Malloum and troops loyal to [Premier Hissene] Habre resumed today with Mr. Habre's troops advancing on all fronts in the capital," SUNA said.

Mr. Malloum's presidential palace was threatened by Mr. Habre's forces. The camp he fled to is manned by hundreds of French paratroopers, diplomatic reports here said.

More than 1,000 French residents hastily were evacuated to the same base because of heightened offensives by Mr. Habre's Army of the North, which was fighting government forces in N'Djamena for the fourth day, the reports said.

Gen. Louis Forest, commander of the French military contingent in Chad, supervised a cease-fire between the warring sides Tuesday but it reportedly was broken.

(The Kuwait news agency, in a dispatch that did not list sources, said that the forces of Mr. Malloum and Mr. Habre had agreed to observe yet another cease-fire.)

The uprising erupted Monday after charges by Mr. Malloum that Mr. Habre was trying to usurp his power. Mr. Habre, who fought against Mr. Malloum's troops during a rebellion last year, became premier at Mr. Malloum's request after a cease-fire.

France made plans to evacuate Europeans living in Chad. A DC-8 was scheduled to fly 148 refugees, mostly Frenchmen working in Chad, from Libreville to Paris tomorrow. A second plane was expected to arrive Saturday in Paris.

Chad has been in a state of civil war since 1965. Until four years ago, French troops fought on the government's side against the rebels in the former French colony, which became an autonomous member of the French community in 1960.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that French forces stationed in Chad "will not intervene" in the fighting, which he called an internal dispute. French forces last year helped the Chad government resist a foreign-backed rebellion, essentially to gain time for reforms, he said.

He said that France was hoping for a cease-fire and negotiations to work out a plan for a decentralized government.

Where Envoy Was Shot

U.S. Protests Soviet Role In Attack on Kabul Hotel

By Janet Battaile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The United States last night strongly protested to the Soviet Union the role of Soviet security advisers in the events that led to the slaying of Ambassador Adolph Dubs in Afghanistan.

The State Department's protest stopped short of accusing Moscow of responsibility for the attack on a hotel where terrorists were holding the ambassador. But U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said they had information that three Soviet advisers and a Soviet security officer had been involved in carrying out the attack, in which Mr. Dubs was killed, and had provided the weapons used.

Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher expressed "shock" at the Russians' role to Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, the department said, and asked him to provide "a full report" on the circumstances surrounding Mr. Dubs' death.

Mr. Dubs was kidnapped by Moslem extremists in Kabul and taken to a hotel where he was killed in a gunfight between the kidnappers and Afghan police. U.S. officials said the four Soviet officials were present at the hotel at the time of the attack.

At his meeting with Mr. Dobrynin, Mr. Christopher accused the Soviet advisers of not having heeded requests by U.S. officials not to undertake an assault on the hotel, the State Department said.

"The refusal to consult by the Soviet advisers on the spot is impossible to justify given the fact that the life of an American ambassador was in jeopardy," the department said.

The statement added that the United States was "not accusing the Soviet advisers of responsibility for the ambassador's death," but was "expressing in strongest terms the shock of the United States government over the role played by Soviet advisers to the police of Kabul in the events which led to the assassination of our ambassador."

Police Fired Into Room

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (AP) — Ambassador Dubs was shot by his four kidnappers when police charged into the room, reportedly after officers fired automatic weapons for 60 seconds through the door and from across the street, according to Kabul Radio.

It said that Mr. Dubs was in critical condition when the police reached him, and he died in the embassy dispensary. The station also said that all four kidnappers were killed, but an American who witnessed the assault said that one kidnapper was captured.

"He was brought down the stairs fighting and kept trying to raise a leg to kick one of his captors in the groin," Sandy Stiebel, of Highland Park, Ill., said in an interview.

Mrs. Stiebel's husband, Mayer, said that police fired into the windows and through the door for a full minute before rushing in.

"It was a demolished room afterward, filled with gunsmoke with a lot of blood on the floor," he said.

Soviet Denial

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today obliquely denied that Soviet advisers played any role in the assassination of Mr. Dubs.

The news agency Tass said that "reports have appeared in the American press that present in a distorted light the circumstances of the death of the U.S. ambassador in Kabul."

"Judging by everything, these reports were needed to divert attention from those really guilty of the provocative act of terror that claimed the life of Adolph Dubs, an act that was sanctioned and carried out by the enemies of democratic Afghanistan."

S. Africa Warns Namibia Raids Threaten Peace

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha warned the ambassadors of five Western nations yesterday that unprovoked guerrilla incursions in South-West Africa (Namibia) could wreck United Nations hopes for peace and independence in that territory.

Mr. Botha summoned the envoys after sending a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to protest a guerrilla attack against a remote South African military outpost in northern Namibia.

He called the attack by about 250 guerrillas an attempt by Sam Nujoma's South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) to sabotage UN efforts to organize an election leading to Namibia's independence.

Mr. Botha said that the attack Tuesday night, which was beaten off after several South African soldiers were wounded, raised doubt about SWAPO's decision to accept the UN peace plan.

Embassy Guards Show U.S. Marine Spirit

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — "They all leave those countries with tears in their eyes," said Master Gunnery Sgt. D.W. Brennan. He was not thinking of Tehran and the Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy who were overrun by leftist guerrillas. But 118 of the Marine Security Guard School students were thinking of precisely that yesterday when they filed into the auditorium in Rosslyn, Va., to hear a lecture on emergency procedures.

"Who can tell me what action you use before using deadly force?" asked the instructor. A sergeant stood up. He said: "All other methods."

"Who has the primary responsibility for protecting the United States Embassy and its personnel?"

"The host government, sir."

The host government? In Iran? In Afghanistan, where terrorists just killed the U.S. ambassador? What about being the "first to fight for right and freedom," and all the rest of "The Marine Corps Hymn"?

"Rigidity," said Lt. Col. Donald Knepp, executive officer of the guard battalion. "We call that the drill-instructor syndrome. Those people don't make it through."

Six Weeks

It takes six weeks to get about 120 of the Marine Corps' "few good men" and to get rid of about 20 percent of them.

"Waterwalkers," a major called them yesterday, citing all the requirements for getting the kind of duty that landed 19 Marines in trouble in Tehran. All the top ratings, plus, says Marine Corps Order 1306.2K, promulgated July 16, 1975:

"He must be capable of maintaining composure in case of riots or mob action. He must know what to do if a bomb is found . . . He will work closely . . . in some cases with members of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force." (That one must hurt.)

And moral standards: "Female involvement, excessive use of alcohol and failure to obey lawful orders are the three most common reasons for early relief from the program."

Anyhow, they listened yesterday, with Tehran on their minds.

"The men know the job itself is crucial, so the morale stays up," said Gunnery Sgt. Vincent Lombardi. In his lap was a folder whose cover bore a drawing of a little, round bomb with a burning fuse; the folder was emblazoned "BOMB PLAN."

"What is the purpose of knowing how these plans are set out?"

"Lance Corporal Synder, sir: to minimize confusion."

"Exactly."



United Press International

Marine Sgt. Kenneth Krauss, 22, lies in a hospital with a bullet wound in his forehead following the attack Tuesday on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by a group of guerrillas.

The United States keeps 1,110 Marine guards on duty in 117 detachments in 103 countries, the largest post being in Paris (32 men) and the smallest in Dublin and Nassau, with six guards each. The guards are not only unmarried, they have to agree to stay that way for the lengths of their tours, which average 15 months.

"We take an extra long look at anybody who applies for a second tour," said Col. Knepp, striding down a hallway on the way to the students' quarters. "If they enjoyed it that much, then we worry that . . ."

He has a hard time getting it into words, but the gist is that it is dangerous to give somebody something he likes too much. It is the old Puritan ethic, this time in dress blues.

A lance corporal or corporal is likely to end his tour a sergeant. But then, as Col. Knepp likes to say, "If boot camp at Parris Island is the high school of the Marine Corps, this is the college."

Reveille sounds at 5 a.m. so that the men may qualify with the .38-caliber revolver and fire the 12-gauge riot gun for familiarization; get fitted and refitted for their dress blues; and hear lectures on espionage, terrorism, safes and locks, ceremonies, principles of leadership and managing funds for everything up to and including — Semper Fidelis — the Marine Corps Birthday Ball.

But you have to have seen, or actually lived in, the squad bays

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

32 Are Killed In Explosion At Warsaw Bank

WARSAW, Feb. 15 (AP) — Thirty-two persons were killed today and dozens were injured when an explosion destroyed the PKO savings bank in the center of Warsaw, the official Polish news agency said.

Riot police cordoned off the area at the busiest intersection in Warsaw, and workers with power hammers ripped into the cement floor of the round structure to rescue persons trapped inside.

Experts said that there were no gas fixtures in the two-story glass-and-aluminum building near the Forum and Metropol hotels.

The blast scattered money, typewriters, heavy calculators and jagged bits of aluminum onto the snow. The roof of the building was intact, but little of the structure remained beneath.

Cites French-U.S. Policy Differences

Giscard Says He Seeks Non-Iranian Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 14 (IHT) — Warning of a possible world oil shortage, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said today that France will contact the main Arab oil-producing states to obtain extra oil to compensate for lost Iranian supplies and to seek "a concerted approach" aimed at avoiding a world economic setback.

Iran's crude oil exports would resume, he said, but not quickly, and meanwhile no one — oil-exporting states or industrial countries — would benefit from another oil crisis or a confrontation.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared to indicate that France, which has good relations with the Arab world, would be seeking to ease the global oil squeeze for industrial countries.

Strongly defending his government's Common Market record, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing suggested that there is considerable distance between France and the United States on a number of issues, including the Middle East conflict, China policy and even on a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. But he avoided any direct criticism of President Carter.

Although the conference was focused on French foreign policy, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing took the opportunity to try to defuse the French steelworkers' revolt against government-backed plans to slash 21,000 jobs.

The president spoke only a few hours before the start of a 24-hour strike of steelworkers and sympathizers. Trade union officials have threatened to paralyze the Lorraine region Friday, even to blocking traffic across the French borders with Luxembourg and Belgium.

Defending the need to modernize French steel production, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing acknowledged the mood of "despair and fury" among steelworkers faced with losing their jobs. He called for an effort of "social generosity" to cushion their hardship.

Some politicians recently have called for a more "human tone" in the government's approach to the steel cutbacks. They see labor unrest as potentially disruptive of a meeting next week between steel unions and Industry Minister Andre Giraud.

In defending his European Economic Community policies — which he said have helped to preserve European currency stability during recent dollar fluctuation — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that EEC countries have a lower unemployment rate than the United States or Canada.

In a sharply worded rebuke to Gaullist and Communist leaders, he criticized what he called "xenophobic" campaigns designed to depict the EEC, particularly after June's direct-election European parliament, as a vehicle for "German domination." France, he said, is continuing to construct a European community based on coordination between governments.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that next month's scheduled European summit would set a new EEC budget-making procedure to insure member governments' control over EEC spending, and to avoid repetition of the European parliament's current attempt to dictate the 1979 budget.

The obstacle to the introduction of the European Monetary System — an agreement on EEC farm-price subsidies — appeared open to a compromise solution, he said. The subsidies, known as monetary compensation amounts, would be phased out over two years, and there were encouraging indications about possible agreement on how to fix farm-price levels next month, opening the way to the EMS.

Asked to comment on the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing avoided direct reply, but he appeared to have reservations about U.S. economic stability and recent world leadership. France supports the concept of SALT talks between the superpowers, he said, but French backing for SALT-2 will hinge on whether it safeguards European security and the present balance of power. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he doubts that SALT-3 negotiations — designed to include tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Europe — would succeed.

He said he thought that Western leaders should be more specific in reassuring the Soviet Union that improved relations with China are not intended to undermine detente.

On the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, he said that if deadlock continued beyond the Camp David, Md., meeting next week, it should be referred to the UN Security Council. France still has reservations about the original Camp David plan, because it failed to provide an overall solution, and the continued delay is harmful for Middle East stability, he said.

In a French bid to improve regional security, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, currently chairman of the European Council of Ministers, said that he hopes to bring together a summit of European, African and Arab nations.



United Press International

Antonio Boninconto mourns over the body of his 18-month-old daughter, Anna, who died Wednesday night in Santobono Hospital, Naples, from a mysterious respiratory virus infection.

Israelis Insist on Tour

Brown Visits West Bank Despite Embassy Caution

By Bernard Weinraub

JERUSALEM, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Amid controversy and friction between U.S. and Israeli officials, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited the West Bank of the Jordan River yesterday and became the first U.S. Cabinet official to tour the Israeli-manned garrisons and border posts there.

Mr. Brown's visit there, and to the Golan Heights, took place despite opposition by U.S. Embassy officials, who had told the secretary that such tours tacitly endorsed Israeli occupation.

The Israelis, who were seeking to show Mr. Brown that their forces were vulnerable on the West Bank, insisted that the secretary visit the occupied territories.

Late Tuesday, after conferring by telephone with Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state, Mr. Brown agreed to visit the the 3,000-square-mile area that Israel captured during the 1967 war.

Easy Range

Israeli officials have considered the West Bank especially important to Israel's security because virtually all of central Israel is within easy artillery range of the area.

The preliminary accords signed in September at Camp David by Israel and Egypt called for a withdrawal of Israeli troops into "specified security locations" during a five-year period of transition, to limited Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank. That withdrawal provision has worried Israeli military officials.

Mr. Brown barred reporters from joining the tours of the occupied zones and sought to mute the political impact of the trips. But Israeli officials were pleased with the visits, during which Mr. Brown was accompanied by an Israeli general.

Mr. Brown is scheduled to end his three-day visit to Israel tomorrow. After visiting Egypt, he is to return to Washington. The secretary has already visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan in an effort to assure moderate Arab nations, as well as Israel, that the Carter administration was committed to a growing military and economic relationship with pro-Western governments in the Middle East.

Later yesterday, Mr. Brown met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Brown Goes to Sinai

TEL AVIV, Feb. 15 (AP) — Mr. Brown flew by helicopter today to the Sinai Peninsula and to the Israeli Negev Desert, where the United States will finance two new Israeli Air Force bases.

Mr. Brown's tour took him to two of the Sinai air bases that Israel will leave after signing a peace treaty with Egypt. The Negev site is one of the replacement bases that the Carter administration agreed to pay for as part of the accords reached at Camp David.

For Early Diagnoses in Infants Disease

Naples Urges Doctors Be on 24-Hour Call

NAPLES, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Officials have asked doctors to stay on 24-hour call in case they are needed to treat the disease that attacks the lungs of babies and has killed 66 infants in the past year.

Gaspare Russo, president of the Campania regional government, cabled all pediatricians in an 18-mile radius of Naples yesterday to ask them if they were available for day and night house calls.

A lack of early diagnosis and treatment of the illness — a syncytial virus, but called the "dark disease" — has been given as a reason for the high death rate. More than 400 infants in the Naples area are being treated for its symptoms.

Many of the 66 who have died since last February were already in comas when they were hospitalized. Doctors could do nothing to save them.

The latest victim, 18-month-old Anna Buonincontro, died yesterday at Santobono hospital, where she was taken Sunday after injuring herself in a fall at home. Physicians said the cause of death was an "acute respiratory syndrome," the term they normally use for the viral disease.

Her death left 11-month-old Luisa Oliviero as the only infant in the Santobono intensive-care ward. Doctors said that her condition had been improving for the last several days.

An international team of seven experts, including three U.S. researchers, is here to help Italian physicians fight the disease. Its members agreed that most of the deaths were caused by a syncytial virus that has proved less lethal in other countries.

French virologist Michele Aymart said that the virus was deadlier here "because there is a very young and very numerous population," and because of parental reluctance to call a doctor immediately.

Health authorities have been trying to attack the disease by improving hygienic conditions in Naples' slums, but differences have arisen among them on exactly what should be done.

Mr. Russo accused officials of seeking "journalistic sensations" by requesting the help of the army to man ambulances and to disinfect slums. "I must say that what is needed is not ambulances but home calls," he said.

Another potentially serious health hazard was removed today when workers at 36 sewage-purifying plants returned to work, ending a 48-hour pay strike. During the strike, unprocessed sewage flowed into the sea and nearby fields.

Iran Aides Accuse Leftists Of Trying to Hurt Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

was the work of the People's Fedayeen, which has been active for years, but whose ranks are believed to have swelled since Sunday, when thousands of new weapons fell into their hands.

Yesterday, the leftists issued a statement declaring that the "fight was still on" and that because "it is our duty to safeguard the people's victory," the group will not obey Ayatollah Khomeini's orders to turn their weapons over to the government or to the mosques.

Mosques Raided

Other sources at the provisional government's headquarters charged that three attacks that took place last night on water and power installations and radio and television stations in Tehran were the work of leftists and were meant as a diversion to allow other leftists to raid three mosques where piles of arms that had been returned to the government were being stored. All the weapons were taken.

The leftists have been saying for days that they would not turn their arms in until they know "what our place is under the new regime and what is the role reserved for us in policy-making," in the words of one of their many anonymous spokesmen.

Today, Mr. Sabaghian, who is the most religiously inclined of three deputy premiers, said flatly of the leftists, "Since this is an Islamic regime, they have no place in it," adding that the government, however, will try to avoid a direct conflict with them.

Mr. Yazdi, who has been a close aide to Ayatollah Khomeini, charged that the continuing trouble was the work of "the extreme left and the extreme right." He said the aim of these groups was to destabilize the Islamic movement. When asked to define the adversaries of the regime, he said they included the SAVAK, "which we will clean up," but would not define the leftist elements by name.

Mr. Entizam, the third deputy premier, said they were the People's Fedayeen.

So far, the government seems anxious to avoid a direct armed confrontation with the leftists, but Mr. Sabaghian, when pressed on how much patience the government will exhibit, said that the "revolutionary Islamic army" will not refrain from an armed confrontation "if it is the only way."

Rhodesia Plane Is Fired Upon During Flight

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 15 (AP) — An Air Rhodesia airliner was fired upon yesterday while flying the same route on which a Viscount went down earlier this week, killing all 59 aboard, an airline statement said today.

Five bullet holes were found in the tail of the Viscount turboprop when it landed here after a flight from Kariba, the statement said. It added, however, "there was no damage of any consequence."

The ground fire was believed to have come from nationalist guerrillas who said that they shot down an Air Rhodesia Viscount Monday with a SAM-7 missile.

Last Sept. 3, an Air Rhodesia Viscount crashed after takeoff from Kariba, a popular lake resort near on Rhodesia's northwestern border with Zambia, killing 48 persons. Nationalist guerrillas also claimed responsibility for downing that aircraft.

Evacuation Moves Begin For U.S. Citizens in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

treme leftist groups held a rally at the Technical University to protest the recent appointments to military posts by the provisional premier, Mehdi Bazargan.

Chanting "we will not surrender our weapons," the protesters said that they would not return to their bases until senior officers in the military are purged.

Turks Clear U.S. Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — The United States has obtained clearance from Turkey for positioning helicopters and cargo planes at a NATO base there for possible emergency use in the evacuation from Iran, the State Department said today.

Hodding Carter 3d, the department spokesman, said that the Turks had imposed a number of conditions, including that the five helicopters and six C-130 cargo planes being sent to the base at Incirli be unarmed and carry no military equipment.

Mr. Carter said that the conditions were normal and acceptable. "We do not feel that it is a restriction that will hamper our evacuation operations," he said.

He emphasized that the helicopters and cargo planes would be used only in the event of emergency.

Asked about reported snags in the evacuation plans, Hodding Carter said that the Khomeini regime has assured the United States that it will facilitate the evacuation of Americans who want to leave. Pentagon officials also denied that there were any snags from a military standpoint.

Mr. Carter noted that about 2,000 of the 7,000 Americans in Iran are married to Iranian citizens, and he said that he believed most of those persons would remain.

U.S. officials said that they were confident that Tehran's Mehrabad airport would be reopened Saturday following religious observances.

The U.S. goal is to reduce the U.S. presence in Iran to about 2,000.

Meanwhile, President Carter asked Vice President Mondale to cut short a skiing vacation in Vail, Colo., and return to Washington to monitor the Middle Eastern developments.

The president, who is on a three-day visit to Mexico, asked Mr. Mondale to go to the White House "to keep developments in that region under careful review," according to Mr. Mondale's press secretary, Albert Eisele. Mr. Mondale originally was to return to Washington this weekend, the spokesman said.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the State Department has quietly informed the Soviet Union through Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin about the prospective use of U.S. military equipment in Iran.

The purpose was to assure the Kremlin that the United States was not intervening in the Iranian situation. President Carter has pledged noninterference and has repeatedly and publicly admonished Moscow to stay away as well.

Shah Changes Residence

RABAT, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — The shah moved into another borrowed palace today with Empress Farah and their three youngest children, members of his entourage said.

They moved from Marrakesh, where they had stayed for slightly more than three weeks, to the Dar es Salaam palace on the outskirts of the Moroccan capital.

A member of the entourage said that the move was made at the request of King Hassan, who placed the palace at the shah's disposal. The Dar es Salaam palace, a large French-style villa, is in a relatively isolated area where the shah and his family would appear to be more easily protected.

King Hassan left Morocco yesterday for a private visit to France.

There was no indication of the shah's plans, but informed sources said that his former son-in-law and ambassador to Washington, Ardeshir Zahedi, was in Switzerland, apparently investigating the possibility of a move there.

Press Building Stormed

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 15 (AP) — Several armed men today attacked the building housing the presses of the newspaper El Grafico here today, police said. A police spokesman said that the men apparently intended to burn the building, but were chased away by a watchman who fired at them.

6 Killed, 3 Injured In Canada Avalanche

GOLDEN, British Columbia, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Six persons died and three were badly injured yesterday by an avalanche in the Spillimacheen Valley, 75 miles northwest of Banff, Alberta, Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported today.

A police officer said that the avalanche occurred just after a helicopter had dropped off a party of skiers on a mountain. The avalanche plunged down the mountain face without warning and the helicopter just managed to take off carrying the pilot, co-pilot and a skier.

East Germany Jails 3 Ex-Nazis For War Crimes

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — East Germany has jailed three former Nazis for the murder of at least 5,000 Jews during World War II, a state prosecutor said today.

The three men, former members of a special police squad that exterminated Jews in the Soviet Union after the German invasion of 1941, were seized at their East German homes between November, 1977, and last March, prosecutor Horst Busse said in an interview. At a two-week trial in Halle in October, two were given life sentences and the third 14 years.

Mr. Busse said that the three, Arno Schumann, Kurt Melzer and Rudolf Miksch, volunteered for police service in occupied territories in 1940 to avoid army service at the front. The special police battalions were under the command of the SS.

All three men, now aged 67, were sergeants in a unit which carried out mass executions of Jews in five Soviet villages in 1941.

Premier's Office Shot at in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (AP) — The office of Lebanese Premier Selim al-Hoss was fired at by snipers today following heavy clashes during the night between rightist Christian militias and Syrian forces.

The state radio said that the premier had made urgent telephone contact with militia leaders and commanders of the Syrian-dominated Arab force to bring the sniping to an end.

The broadcast did not mention the source of fire. The premier's office, in the Moslem sector of Beirut, frequently came under Christian sniping last year. Last week, Mr. Hoss was trapped for two hours in his office by Christian snipers.

Turkish Anti-West Trend Reported by Israel Sources

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Feb. 15 (NYT) — A senior official warned members of Israel's parliament in a recent briefing that Turkey may become the next country in the Middle East to experience a violent anti-West upheaval, it was reported today.

The participants in the confidential meeting apparently were also told that, if the new Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were to remain in power, Iranian soldiers would probably be on Israel's eastern front in two or three years.

Many Israeli newspapers published these gloomy predictions today, generally attributing them only to "informed observers" here. Israeli radio gave a similar assessment of the new situation in the Middle East.

Some dailies said the source was a high official of the defense establishment who had been briefing members of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. Government and Knesset spokesmen declined to comment.

Diplomats here suggested that the pessimistic evaluation of the Middle East situation in what purported to be the gist of a Knesset briefing, and the fact that it was leaked to the press, seemed to be part of "psychological pressure" by Israeli military hard-liners as the resumption of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks draws near.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Premier Mustafa Khalil of Egypt and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are due to meet Wednesday at Camp David, Md., to resume negotiations for a treaty.

The "informed observers" were quoted as predicting that the West would be incapable of and unwilling to come to the aid of the government in Ankara when "religious and anti-western elements" organized an uprising.

Political violence has been increasing for some time in Turkey, a member of NATO. In December, eastern Turkey was the scene of an outbreak of fierce sectarian fighting. "Turkey will fall as Iran did," the unnamed source of today's press reports was supposed to have remarked.

The forecast of possible Iranian involvement in the Arab "rejection front" against Israel was apparently based on speculation that the fundamentalist Shiite Islamic regime in Teheran would collaborate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Iraq and Syria. A large part of Iraq's population is Shiite.

The source was also reported to have said that the PLO had helped the Khomeini movement with weapons and training. At a time when the Iranian Army possessed more divisions than did the Israel's, the source was quoted as having pointed out, Israel's strategic planners must take into account that a potential new threat existed on their country's eastern flank.

The "observers" reportedly explained that a revolution like Iran's could not happen in Saudi Arabia, because that country was already ruled by Moslem fundamentalists. Instead, the reports said, there might be a revolt on the pattern of the coup d'etat that brought Moamer Qadhafi to power in Libya.

The Knesset committee was apparently also told that even in Egypt the situation was not as stable as it seemed. "If President Sadat turned to Moscow once again, the Soviets would gladly welcome him back to the fold," the "observers" noted, according to a published account.

Carter Starts Mexico Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the air cleared from recriminations and to lay the groundwork for getting back together and talking about" sales of oil and gas to the United States.

On the question of Mexican migration, the U.S. official said: "We have some basic differences of view on some issues that are important. None of these issues are going to be settled here . . . or at anytime in the near future."

Mr. Carter's welcome to Mexico City was low-key, polite and lacking in the warmth that marked previous visits of U.S. presidents. Observers noted that Mr. Lopez Portillo waited in the middle of the red carpet to greet Mr. Carter when he stepped down from Air Force One, but he did not go to the bottom of the ramp. Nor was there the traditional "abrazo" — the big Latin bear hug Americans have grown accustomed to seeing on such occasions.

Only once did the Mexican leader praise Mr. Carter, saying: "We see in you a leader who has sought to revive the moral foundations of the political institutions of the United States. With great personal integrity, you have sought to replace provisional arrangements with lasting agreements."

China Gets Satellite Aid

PEKING, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — The Chineses Academy of Space Technology and the West German company Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm today signed an agreement providing for cooperation in the development of television satellites for China.

U.S. Marine Spirit Shows In Future Embassy Guards

(Continued from Page 1)

that Sgt. Brennan oversees to understand the real spirit — the principle of infinite perfectibility. "Everything that shines, shines," Sgt. Brennan says, with a tone in which description becomes prescription.

The brass plaque inscribed "Marine Security Guard School" shines like "shook foil," as Gerard Manley Hopkins put it. Upstairs, the blankets fit the bunks like paint, and, as Sgt. Brennan notes, smiling his small, cat-like smile, "the laundry bags are empty."

At the guard school, you wash your laundry, you don't put in in your laundry bag. It might spoil the bag's creases. It's like sending your uniforms to the cleaners; when they get back, you press them again yourself.

"Nobody," Sgt. Brennan says, "gets to bed before midnight."

"An Irish pennant on a sea bag," says Cpl. Vator. "They got me for that." An "Irish pennant," also known as a "Russian rope," is, in the Marine Corps, the thread, the wisp of lint, that may stray from one's uniform. They ding you for it.

Fortunately, the Marines have anodized belt buckles now, so they don't have to use polish on them all the time. Unless they're at guard school and are wearing dress blues — which have non-anodized brass buttons. Not that anyone but a Sgt. Brennan could tell the difference between anodized and brass from more than an inch away — but don't get caught trying to get away with it.

In That Order

"My friends back in Illinois ask me what it's like, but if you haven't been in, there's no way you can understand," says Cpl. Patrick Westart, 20, who had selected, as his choice of countries to serve in, "Kuwait, Iceland, Poland, Ivory Coast, and Bolivia." In that order?

"Be interesting," Cpl. Westart said, with the opacity that Marines seem to cultivate.

"I was in San Salvador, El Salvador," said Sgt. Brennan. "Was there violence and craziness? It depends what you mean. They were killing priests and kidnapping people. Every time I went to the movies, I had to leave word which one. I'd be sitting in my favorite restaurant, Senor Pico's, and the embassy would call — we were having a recall. Your liberty time was not your own." The suggestion was that it was hard to maintain any sort of love life.

It is not for nothing that Sgt. Brennan has worked for diplomats. You get the feeling that if you were holding a flush, and he backed you down with a big raise, he is the kind that would refuse, on principle, to show you what he had been holding.

"Let me put it this way," Sgt. Brennan repeated. "They all leave those countries with tears in their eyes." And doubtless insisting, with the sweet ring of irony that only a Marine could appreciate, "Semper Fi!"

Carter's Mexico Trip Hung in the Balance

Overseas Events Gave Washington Crisis Center Night of Drama

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The murder in Afghanistan and the crisis in Iran created a night of crisis for the Carter administration and came close to postponing President Carter's trip to Mexico yesterday morning.

There was no apparent linkage between the killing of Ambassador Adolph Dubs in Kabul and the storming of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, but for several hours, leading officials wondered if there was.

Throughout the early-morning hours, while most of Washington slept, the hierarchy of the administration was working in various crisis centers, fearing a massacre of the entire embassy staff in Iran and mourning the death of Mr. Dubs, "Spike," as he was known to everyone.

Even Mr. Carter, who was due to leave on a state visit to Mexico, weighed with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser, the possibility of delaying his departure.

Good Relations at Stake

Postponing the long-planned trip to Mexico would have been a major setback in the effort to repair relations with the neighbor, newly rich in oil and natural gas.

But if Ambassador William Sullivan and his embassy staff were hostages or worse when the 8 a.m. departure time came, the odds were that the trip would have been put off, State Department and White House officials said later.

Whatever the implications for relations with Mexico, to leave Washington, even with the most sophisticated communications at his fingertips, would have been seen as unforgivable by many, Mr. Carter obviously was concerned.

At about 4 a.m., William Rope, the director of the State Department's Operation Center, received a call from Mr. Carter. "What's going on?" the president wanted to know, and Mr. Rope ran through the latest news, which at that time was still ominous.

The night had started out normally. In fact, the Iran Working Group, the round-the-clock emergency task force that had been set up months ago in a section of the Operations Center, had reported a guardedly hopeful series of events Tuesday about the way Americans in Tehran were being treated. Most attention was riveted on Iran.

At midnight, Stanislaus Valerga, the head of the night shift, turned over the "duty watch" to the midnight-to-8 a.m. team headed by Leo Wollemborg and Jeffrey Buczacki, two Foreign Service officers assigned to the Operations Center.

At 12:08 a.m., the first "flash" came in on the high-speed communications machines: a report from the Kabul Embassy that Mr. Dubs had been kidnapped at 8:45 a.m. Kabul time (11:15 p.m. Tuesday, Washington time).

It took about a half hour to confirm that the initial report was accurate: that he had been taken by force to the Hotel Kabul, where he was a hostage, with unknown abductors demanding the release of Afghan prisoners in return.

Simultaneously, the White House Situation Room and the Pentagon's National Military Command Center picked up the same report and officials from around the government were being called.

Anthony Quainton, head of the State Department's anti-terrorism office, was one of the first called. Mr. Vance and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders were alerted.

Talks Expected

The expectation was for long negotiations with the terrorists, to find some face-saving way of extracting Mr. Dubs from his predicament.

Communications with Kabul, the isolated capital of a remote country, now more closely aligned to the Soviet Union than ever, have never been easy. But a telephone line was, with difficulty, established with the U.S. Embassy now headed in Mr. Dubs' absence by the No. 2 officer, Bruce Amstutz, a 50-year-old Asian expert. He was told to urge the Afghan authorities to use patience and not to risk Mr. Dubs' life.

While attention was now centered on a makeshift Afghan working group set up in one part of the large Operations Center, tension was building on the other side of the room where the Iranian working group was set up.

To facilitate the hundreds of problems that have arisen in the Iranian crisis, an open telephone line had been set up some time ago between the Operations Center and the embassy.

At about 2:15 a.m., the U.S. Marine at the Tehran end of the line began to report crowds converging on the embassy and the possibility of an attack.

Mr. Rope, who had been called from home at about 1 a.m., said in an interview that, shortly afterward, the sound of machine-gun fire from the Iranian invaders could be heard in the Operations Center. The loudspeakers in the rooms were hooked up to the phone call.

"There was no panic," Mr. Rope said. Then, about 3 a.m., the phone connection went dead. A high-speed telex machine continued to send messages, and then that, too, died, as Ambassador Sullivan and his staff were seized by the Iranians who had swarmed into the grounds.

At about 3 a.m., Mr. Vance came into the Operations Center and phoned Mr. Carter to discuss the situation. They were both to leave for Mexico about 8 a.m. and, clearly, the Iranian events could upset plans.

While attention was now focused on getting information on Mr. Sullivan and other Americans in the embassy, the word was flashed at 3:20 a.m. from Kabul that Afghan police had rushed the hotel. Fifteen minutes later the word came that Ambassador Dubs was dead.

With communications lost with the embassy in Tehran, links were established with the British and Danish embassies in Tehran, which relayed information. Other Americans, not in the embassy, phoned Washington on regular lines to provide information. The word was more encouraging by 4:30 a.m. The Iranian authorities loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini promised to do all they could to release the Americans unharmed.

Mr. Vance went to the White House to confer with Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski. About 6 a.m., word filtered into the communications center, in part through regular news agencies, that efforts were being made to free Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Rope left the Operations Center at 6:10 to go home and take his daughter to school. At 7:30, Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, was able to announce that everyone had been freed.

The trip to Mexico was on.

Newspaper Says Mercenary Force To Attack Zaire

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — A mercenary force that includes 15 Belgians is in Rwanda poised to attack Zaire, the daily Le Soir reported today.

Le Soir said that the Belgians were recruited recently from among old African hands and former paratroopers and that they left Brussels last Saturday for Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. It said that the mercenaries planned to stay less than 24 hours in Kigali, before heading toward an area where hidden arms were kept.

The official Zaire news agency said yesterday that 48 mercenaries, mostly Belgians but including Dutch, French and West German nationals, were in Rwanda.

The agency said that the mercenaries planned to launch a military operation against the Zairian government of President Mobutu Sese Seko from Goma, a city on the northern shore of Kivu Lake.



Orlando Letelier



Manuel Contreras Sepulveda

3d Defendant Guilty of Perjury

2 Cuban Exiles Convicted Of Killing Chilean Leftist

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Two leaders of a violent anti-Castro Cuban organization were convicted of murder yesterday in the assassination of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean official in the leftist government of Salvador Allende.

A third member of the group — the Cuban Nationalist Movement — was found guilty of lying about his knowledge of the assassination and failing to inform authorities of the crime, which took place on Washington's Embassy Row.

The prosecution had charged that the small Cuban exile movement had taken part in the murder of Mr. Letelier and an assistant, Ronni Moffitt, in September, 1976, on the order of the commander of the Chilean secret police under the junta headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The convictions were seen by diplomatic officials as increasing the pressure on Gen. Pinochet to agree to a request by the United States that Gen. Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, the former head of the police unit then called DINA, and two other secret police officials be extradited for trial in a U.S. court for their alleged roles in the murders. The three Chilean Army officers are awaiting a decision by the Chilean Supreme Court on whether they will be extradited or tried by a court in Chile.

Two other defendants — Jose Dionisio Suarez Esquivel and Virgilio Paz Romero, members of the Cuban Nationalist Movement — are fugitives and did not stand trial.

The daughters, wives and friends of the three defendants began sobbing as the jury of seven women and five men returned the verdicts after deliberating for about nine hours. Twenty U.S. marshals stood around the courtroom of Judge Barrington Parker as the foreman announced the verdicts.

Convicted of murder, conspiracy to murder a foreign official and related charges, Guillermo Novo Sampol and Alvin Ross Diaz face possible life sentences. Ignacio Novo Sampol, Guillermo's brother, could be sentenced to a maximum of 13 years for perjury.

The key to the prosecution's case was the testimony of a U.S.-born Chilean agent, Michael Townley, who has lived in South America for nearly 20 years. He pleaded guilty to his role in the crime in return for a reduced jail term. He testified that Chile's secret police had masterminded the assassination.

'Viva Cuba'

The three defendants, who did not testify in their own defense, stood facing the jury with blank expressions as the verdict was read. When they were led away by the marshals, they shouted, "Viva Cuba!"

Judge Parker, who ordered the men held without bail, said that he would set the date for their sentencing at a later hearing. The two defense attorneys, Paul Goldberger and Lawrence Dubin, said that they would appeal the convictions.

The jury, which had been sequestered during the trial, reached its verdict after hearing 21 days of testimony and argument, with 33 witnesses.

'We're Victims of Creeping Catastrophe'

Exclusive L.A. Area Going Downhill

By Robert Lindsey

RANCHO PALOS VERDES, Calif. (NYT) — As an assistant to the late Cecil B. DeMille for 25 years, Ralph Jester helped the movie director part the Red Sea, fight the Crusades and, in "Samson and Delilah," bring down the Temple of the Philistines.

Now, in his retirement, Mr. Jester wishes more than anything that he had some of his movie magic left to help stop a mountain from moving — the mountain he lives on.

Along with several hundred other residents of a community overlooking the ocean here called Portuguese Bend, Mr. Jester can see, and feel, his house slowly sliding toward the sea.

Although geologists cannot fully explain it yet, they tentatively blame the movement of 65 acres of land on unusually heavy rains here during the last two winters that have loosened the geologic substrata.

"We noticed the first cracks in the house in August; in October, the front window cracked like a rifle shot; since then, the house has been cracking and twisting in all different directions," Mr. Jester's wife, Lois, said.

"Now it's creeping a quarter of an inch a week — an inch a month," she added, as she looked out the cracked window at the Pacific below.

Residents elsewhere in southern California appear to have paid relatively little attention to the sliding acreage of Portuguese Bend, apparently viewing it as just another problem of nature. After all, in October, 22 homes were destroyed and 56 others were damaged when land gave way beneath them in the coastal town of Laguna Beach, 50 miles south of here.

And, in 1956, less than a half a mile from the site of the current landslide in Portuguese Bend, more than 100 homes were lost in another massive shift of land that, for awhile, was moving an inch a day.

Many Californians tend to accept such natural hazards philosophically in exchange for the moderate climate.

Earthquake Is Due

Geologists say the region faces a possibly cataclysmic earthquake; the region usually has an epidemic of runaway brush fires each year that destroys a few hillside homes — last year the total was more than 200; after the fires, often come mudslides from the hills denuded by flames.

Perhaps part of the region's chronic problems with nature stems from the choices made in colonizing it in the first place. The area has a pleasant, benign climate, but originally it was very arid, almost a desert. It was made habitable only by bringing vast quantities of water from hundreds of miles away via aquaducts promoted by early land developers.

Many of the residents now inhabit this former desert, a table-flat Los Angeles Basin and the nearby San Fernando Valley, which are mostly covered by housing developments, freeways and shopping centers.

But as soon as they can afford it, many try to flee the flatlands for the hillsides and canyons above and beyond the sprawl, and many seek out a place with a view of the ocean. The warnings of potential disasters seem to deter relatively few people.

There are about 120 homes in Portuguese Bend, a semi-autonomous enclave in this incorporated city that owns its own streets; as a result, the residents are allowed to post a gate house at the entrance to the community where guards can deny access to strangers. Most of the homes are worth upward of $250,000.

Just as the danger of fires does not deter people from living in the hillsides above Los Angeles, relatively few people seem to have been affected by the widely publicized Portuguese Bend slide in 1956.

"We never dreamed it would happen to us, that it would ever happen again," said Mrs. Maureen Griffin.

The residents of Portuguese Bend, which was named for Portuguese smugglers who deposited their contraband on the shore in the 19th century, say they are exasperated because they cannot get any help from the government to help stop their slope from moving toward the ocean. Insurance policies do not cover any potential damage.

"We're going down the hill, and nobody's listening," Mrs. Griffin said.

Gas Lines Ruptured

Gaping holes have appeared in driveways, foundations, floors and walls of many homes; doors will not close; gas and water lines have ruptured.

Dr. and Mrs. Melvin Lewin said there is a crack in the floor of their kitchen that is so wide they are afraid their 3-year-old daughter will fall in.

"The days are numbered for our house; it's going unless somebody does something," Dr. Lewin, a clinical psychologist who bought the home for $210,000, said. "The cracks are sinister; they are getting bigger and bigger all the time and the bureaucracy is doing practically nothing to help us."

A neighbor, Lawrence Horan, said he had to saw the garage off his home because it was moving in a different direction down the hill from his house. "The most frustrating thing is that we can't get anybody to help us," his wife said. "We just creep on and on."

"We are trying to get the area declared a disaster area," Mrs. Griffin said, "but the government says a disaster hasn't happened yet — it's like they want us to wait until all the houses are gone and then we'll be a disaster area. They should do something now before it's too late."

"We're victims of creeping catastrophe," Mr. Jester said.

Ancient Sculpture Found in Locker

Thief Leaves 'Valentine' On N.Y. Museum Artwork

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The 2,500-year-old marble sculpture stolen from its pedestal at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last Friday was found last night in a locker in Grand Central Terminal, undamaged except for a small Valentine-like heart that had been carved over the right eye of the $150,000 Greek head.

"It matched a graffito heart that had been carved over the left eye before we acquired it," a museum official said. He could not offer an explanation for the Valentine's Day twist to the bizarre theft and recovery.

The sculpture was retrieved after the Rockefeller Center security office received an anonymous telephone tip indicating its location. Minutes after the tip was relayed to police, Detectives Robert Patterson and Michael Williams went to the terminal, broke into the locker with a pocketknife and found the sculpture, wrapped in an old piece of white cloth.

The recovery created as much mystery as its removal in what museum officials called the first major theft in the institution's 110-year history. According to the police, the tipster said only that the sculpture could be found in locker 5514 at Grand Central.

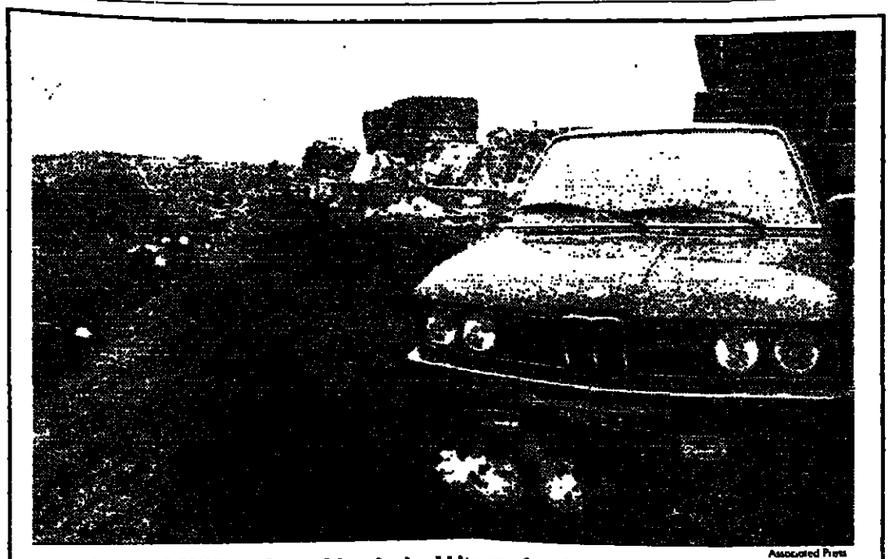
The sculpture was identified by Allen Gore of the museum's security office, who noticed the second, lightly-carved heart and found that the thief also had removed the museum's accession numbers, which had been painted on the stone. Museum officials said that the damage was minor and that they were delighted to have the sculpture back.

Detectives dusted the locker for fingerprints, but they said that the rough surface of the head made it impossible to detect prints there.

Museum officials said that the sculpture was wrenched from its 5-foot-high wooden base Friday afternoon during a change of guards in the corridor where it was on display.

Although the Metropolitan paid only $15,000 for the head when it was acquired from a private collection 20 years ago, the museum put its present value at $150,000. Some private art dealers said that it could be worth twice that amount.

The almost life-size head, similar in style to sculptures of the Parthenon era, depicts a bearded man with wavy hair.



Associated Press

HUNGARIAN HOP — Several hundred rabbits run for shelter after an accident in which they escaped from the trailer being used to transport them along the M-7 highway in Hungary.

Marine Was Captured in 1965

U.S. 'Defector' Seeking to Quit Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — A U.S. Marine reported to have remained voluntarily in Vietnam after his capture by Communist forces more than 13 years ago wants to return home, the State Department said yesterday.

The Marine was identified as Pfc. Robert Russell Garwood, 33, of Greensburg, Ind. He would be the first U.S. military man released by the Hanoi government since more than 500 U.S. prisoners were set free in 1973.

Acting on a report from an unidentified source, the U.S. government approached the Vietnamese "at a high level" and asked that Pfc. Garwood be allowed to leave, said Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman. The spokesman said he did not know Vietnam's response.

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., said that a special House committee had information that Pfc. Garwood was a defector who led North Vietnamese units against U.S. patrols and harassed U.S. prisoners.

"Let's hope he does come back," Rep. Montgomery said at a news conference. "He should be put in jail."

Unseen Since Capture

Rep. Montgomery was chairman of the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, which concluded in 1976 that no U.S. prisoners of war were still being held in Vietnam.

The State Department said that Pfc. Garwood was captured in South Vietnam in September, 1965. According to other prisoners of war, he remained in Communist hands voluntarily.

U.S. Defense Department officials said that Pfc. Garwood had not been seen since his capture, but was carried on official lists as a prisoner of war. Only a small number of those who remain unaccounted for are listed as prisoners.

Pfc. Garwood's relatives have been notified that he is alive and that he wants to return home, Hodding Carter said.

"We have received lots of reports about this person or that person being alive somewhere in Vietnam," Mr. Carter said. "We have worked very hard to confirm them or to put them to rest. Up until now, we have not been able to confirm those other reports."

In the past, he said, Washington repeatedly has asked Hanoi for information about Americans in Vietnam. "They have repeatedly informed us that all living POWs have been returned and that all others who wished to leave were enabled to do so," he said.

Reptile Dealers Indicted in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (AP) — Six U.S. reptile dealers and collectors were indicted yesterday on charges of trafficking in protected and endangered wildlife.

Peter Vaira, a U.S. attorney, said that lizards and snakes worth more than $75,000 on the commercial market were smuggled through customs in suitcases. He said that most were purchased by zoos and private collectors.

Mr. Vaira said that the scheme involved such species as giant day geckos from the Malagasy Republic, snake neck turtles, pythons and rare green tree monitors from New Guinea and banded iguanas from Fiji.

U.S. Dependents to Emigrate

BANGKOK, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Vietnam has agreed to allow 23 dependents of U.S. citizens to emigrate to the United States, the first such move in six months, Red Cross officials said today.

The officials said the 4 women and 19 children would leave Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, Tuesday to fly to the United States via Thailand.

George Georgakakos of the American Red Cross said that the U.S. government was not directly involved in securing permission for the emigration. He said the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, among other groups, were instrumental in "a long, hard fight" to win Vietnamese approval.

Mr. Georgakakos said that Red Cross rolls showed more than 250 persons in Vietnam to have legal claims to emigrate to the United States, including a number of children who are U.S. citizens.

Nearby Sheep Died With Iodine Overdose in '53

Files Raise New Queries on U.S. A-Tests

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15 (AP) — Nearly 4,300 sheep grazing downwind from Nevada nuclear tests died in the spring of 1953 after absorbing up to 1,000 times the maximum amount of radioactive iodine allowed for humans, government documents show.

"If that happened to sheep out here, what about the people that lived in Cedar City, [Utah], who got a higher dose?" asked Michael Zimmerman, a member of Gov. Scott Matheson's radiation committee, which released the papers this week. Cedar City is about 100 miles east of the test site in Nevada.

The 400 documents — most of them from the federal government — were released on the same day that the Desert News of Salt Lake City revealed a study concluding that children in southern Utah who were born during the nuclear tests in the 1950s have died from leukemia 2½ times more often than those born before and after the tests.

'Willful Refusal'

Gov. Zimmerman said that some of the documents showed that radiation contributed to the death of the sheep. But despite evidence of high levels of radiation exposure, he said, the Atomic Energy Commission concluded in late 1953 that radiation had not actually caused the sheep deaths.

Gov. Zimmerman said that the documents indicated "a willful refusal" by the AEC to investigate the deaths and to determine if high radiation levels might also have affected humans.

Between March 17 and June 4, 1953, the AEC conducted 11 atmospheric nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site, according to the documents. Such tests ended in 1962.

The documents, discovered in the state archives late last year, show that Utah ranchers in November, 1952, placed about 18,000 sheep on winter grazing land in Lincoln County, Nev. The grazing areas were between a few miles and about 120 miles north and east of the Nevada Proving Grounds.

When the sheep were returned to Utah in the spring of 1953, ranchers noted that many were sick and dying. Ewes had spontaneous abortions and showed burn-like lesions on the face, neck and ears. The majority of lambs were born dead and stunted, and ewes died either during lambing or within a few days, the documents said.

A report by the U.S. Public Health Service said that autopsies on two ewes June 9 showed that the concentration of Iodine 131 in their thyroid glands "exceeds by a factor of 250 to 1,000 the maximum permissible concentration of radioactive iodine for humans."

Direct Link Lacking

Bone marrow tests on the same ewes showed radioactive concentrations 50 percent above the maximum allowable level for humans. However, the report concluded that there was "no direct evidence that radiation could have been the cause" of the deaths.

Mr. Matheson said that the documents contained "some very damning information with respect to the effect of radiation fallout on sheep, and the sheep happen to be in the same area where there were, at that time, numbers of people. And we have to assume that the exposure on one was also an exposure on the other."

In a copyrighted story yesterday, the Deseret News reported on a yearlong study by Dr. Joseph Lyon, co-director of the Utah Cancer Registry. Dr. Lyon was quoted as saying that from 15 to 20 children died of leukemia who would not have died without the tests.

Taiwan Forms Liaison Group For U.S. Links

TAIPEI, Feb. 15 (AP) — Taiwan announced today the establishment of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, to handle relations with the United States after the break in diplomatic relations.

The United States had announced the establishment of a private U.S. institute in Taiwan to serve as a liaison office despite Taiwan's demands for continued government-level relations.

The coordination council will be the counterpart of the U.S. institute, said Dr. James Soong, director of the government information office. He said that all treaties and agreements with the United States will remain in force.

When the United States established relations with Peking Jan. 1, it announced that it would terminate the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty at the end of this year.

Ex-Employee Of U.S. Agency Guilty of Fraud

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15 (UPI) — A federal-court jury yesterday convicted a former General Services Administration store manager of defrauding the government.

Frank Ellis, 34, was convicted on 12 of 15 counts of bribery, defrauding the government and conspiracy. Twenty-four of the more than 30 former GSA employees and businessmen charged with defrauding the government have pleaded guilty, but Ellis' conviction was the first as a result of a jury trial.

Ellis, former manager of a GSA supply store in Baltimore, was convicted of accepting gifts from a Westminster, Md., firm in return for filing false purchase invoices for goods the company never delivered.

All Acted Responsibly on Night Rockefeller Died, Children Say

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Four of Nelson Rockefeller's children said yesterday they believed that "all the people who tried to help acted responsibly" on the night their father died of a heart attack.

But in what they described as the family's final comment on the matter, they did not respond to numerous questions raised by conflicting accounts of the timing and circumstances of Mr. Rockefeller's death Jan. 26.

In a joint statement, Rodman and Steven Rockefeller, Ann Roberts and Mary Morgan — Mr. Rockefeller's children from his first marriage — said they accepted the opinion of Dr. Ernest Esakof, Mr. Rockefeller's personal physician, that their father died of "a single, massive heart attack."

They also said that, after making their own review, they were satisfied that Megan Marshack, the aide who was with the former vice president at the time, "did her best to save him."

The statement said they believed that Mr. Rockefeller, 70, had "lost consciousness at the outset of the attack and never regained it" and that nothing could have been done to save him. It also expressed gratitude to Ponchitta Pierce, who was summoned by Miss Marshack to the town house where family spokesmen said Mr. Rockefeller was stricken. Miss Pierce called the police from there.

It was the first public comment by any member of the Rockefeller family bearing directly on the circumstances of Mr. Rockefeller's death. It was issued in an apparent effort to end questions that have arisen over conflicting accounts of the death by family spokesmen and by sources close to the family.

Hepatitis Strikes 21 At SHAPE Compound

MONS, Belgium, Feb. 15 (AP) — At least 21 cases of hepatitis have been confirmed at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe here since the disease was first diagnosed Dec. 4, a SHAPE spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the disease had been confirmed in 17 children and 4 adults, adding that "in all but three cases the disease involves Americans." Three adults — two Americans and a Briton — have been hospitalized but none is in serious condition, he said. The population of the SHAPE compound is about 10,000.

STOP!

THIS IS THE PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN PARIS.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

16, RUE DE LA PAIX

Phone: 261.71.71. (2nd Floor, Elevator)

NEAR OPERA

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS

BAGS • SCARVES • TIES

FASHION ACCESSORIES

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

FREE SAMPLES



METAXA the Greek classic

Includes 9% Pay Hike

Government Revises Offer To British Public Workers

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Britain's Labor government has prepared a new offer to 1.5 million public-service workers that it hopes will end a month of walkouts, government officials said today.

The offer will be presented to union negotiators tomorrow. Officials said the government hopes it will end the strikes and slowdowns at hospitals, schools, garbage collection and cemeteries.

Officials said that the offer will include an immediate 9-percent pay hike, instead of the 8.8 percent previously offered, and a promise to set up a board to compare the public workers' pay to that of workers in the private sector.

This would be coupled with a strong hint of additional raises next summer and again next year, officials said.

The public-service workers, who include hospital cooks, cleaners and porters, school janitors, garbage collectors, street cleaners and cemetery workers, have demanded an increase in their weekly minimum pay from £42 ($84) to £60.

Labor Falls in Polls

The government readied its latest offer as its popularity fell to a new low in three opinion polls.

A Gallup Poll published in the Daily Telegraph today gave the Conservative Party a lead of 20 percentage points over Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor Party. Two other polls in the past week put the Conservatives' lead at 18 and 19 percentage points.

Mr. Callaghan received the backing of 33 percent of those surveyed in the Gallup Poll. The Conservative leader, Margaret Thatcher, was supported by 48 percent.

Political commentators said if an election were held now, the Conservatives would be likely to win a majority of more than 200 seats in the 635-member House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan must call parliamentary elections no later than November. Commentators said that the industrial turmoil and his party's skidding popularity would lead him to put off the showdown until fall, if possible.

The commentators said that Mr. Callaghan's decision will depend on the 14 Scottish and Welsh Nationalists whose backing has saved his minority government in Commons votes since last fall. Without the Nationalists' support, Mr. Callaghan would have no choice but to quit and call an election, the commentators said.



Associated Press

Cambodian guerrillas loyal to Pol Pot prepare to move to a new outpost near the Thai border.

In Cambodian Forest

Women, Youths Are Core of Pol Pot Unit

By M. Khamreongwong

KAMINT, Cambodia, Feb. 15 (AP) — A teen-age soldier emerged tentatively from the forest and asked the unexpected visitors whether they were Thai Communists.

No, we told him, we were newsmen who had come to learn about the war inside Cambodia between the forces of ousted Premier Pol Pot and the Vietnamese. Satisfied, he led us to a temporary camp nearby where 300 to 400 soldiers — more than half of them women or youngsters — were resting.

Pol Pot and his supporters fled to the countryside and began their guerrilla struggle after Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese-supported Cambodian rebels captured Phnom Penh on Jan. 7 and installed a new government.

There are many unknowns about the conflict in Cambodia, but it is certain that at least large strips along the Thai-Cambodian border are still in the hands of Pol Pot troops who operate in bands of several hundred each, keep on the move and claim to be inflicting losses on the Vietnamese through raids.

Several Thai newsmen have been able to cross the once-sealed Thai-Cambodian border to gather glimpses of the war in the Cambodian forests. Four of us crossed the frontier this week.

The group we met about three miles inside Cambodia were well armed. Almost everyone carried AK-47 rifles and some had rocket-propelled grenades. Even children who appeared no older than 12 were armed.

"Our duty is to move around," a man who appeared to be a leader told us. "We are now going to Nimit village." Nimit has been the site of continued fighting between the Hanoi troops, their Cambodian allies and the Pol Pot holdouts.

But the man did not answer questions about the war and it was difficult to say whether the entire group was a local militia or whether some, especially those wearing Mao-style caps, were in the regular Pol Pot army.

The meal we were offered to share consisted of plain rice and water. The meal was interrupted by the arrival of two trucks, some whispering between two of the apparent leaders and, finally, the withdrawal of the entire group.

It was a motley caravan that disappeared down a forest trail — two tractors pulling trailers loaded with soldiers, three regular trucks and a gasoline truck.

On the way to the camp we walked through what Thai authorities later said was a Cambodian village that was burned to the ground shortly after Pol Pot's Communist forces came to power in 1975. Its people were moved to an unknown location. Only some banana groves indicated that the area had once been inhabited.

As many as 5,000 persons had passed through the area of Kaloar village recently, the border authorities said, but they, too, were gone.

When we returned to the Thai border, there was a reception committee of Thai soldiers, who promptly confiscated most of our film, questioned us and reminded us that border crossings were forbidden.

Dramatic Turn

The Thai Army and border police have been patrolling the frontier and some areas have been designated as "operational." But relations between Thailand and the Pol Pot side took a dramatic turn for the better when the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia.

Not long ago, Thai villagers had been massacred by the Cambodians in periodic border raids. But the Pol Pot soldiers welcomed us with smiles.

Thai military sources have confirmed reports that Vietnam has been forced to send in reinforcements. Western diplomats say that the Vietnamese have shifted troops to their border with China, which is allied with Pol Pot and has threatened retaliation for his overthrow.

Vietnam accused China yesterday of sending 150,000 soldiers to the border and called on "all friendly countries" to prevent China from attacking it. The Foreign Ministry said that Vietnam wished to solve the frontier problem through negotiations but was prepared to defend itself in the face of aggression.

China, meanwhile, lodged a protest with the United Nations claiming that at least 50 Vietnamese invasions of its territory since Jan. 1.

U.S. and Canada Agree to Share Atlantic Catches

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Canada and the United States announced yesterday that they have agreed to share disputed Atlantic fishing catches, with the boundary dispute to be submitted to third-party arbitration.

The agreement ended 18 months of negotiations, and will be embodied in two treaties expected to be signed by the end of February. They will have to be approved by the U.S. Senate, said External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson, before the countries lift their bans on fishing by the other's nationals.

The compromise would give Canada 85 percent of the scallop catch in Georges Banks, one of the world's richest fishing grounds, while the U.S. would get 83 percent of the cod and 79 percent of the haddock.

The disputed Georges Bank area, all of which is claimed by the United States and about half of which is claimed by Canada, would have its boundaries drawn either by a special panel of the Court of International Justice in The Hague or by a special international tribunal.

South and North Koreans To Meet on Reunification

SEOUL, Feb. 15 (UPI) — South Korean representatives will meet Saturday with North Korean envoys at the truce village of Panmunjom for the first time in five years to discuss reunification of the Korean peninsula, a South Korean spokesman announced today.

Lee Dong-bok, a spokesman for Seoul's component of the South-North Coordinating Committee for negotiations on reuniting Korea, said that four members of the committee will go to the border village, 30 miles north of Seoul, to meet four Communist envoys.

The coordinating committee is the government-to-government negotiating body set up in 1972 under the South-North (Korean) Joint Communique, the first official document between Seoul and Pyongyang renouncing hostilities and pledging efforts to seek peaceful unification.

The South-North contact is the first face-to-face meeting since 1974 but is not likely to make headway because of basic differences on how to reopen the unification talks.

"We earnestly hope that the Panmunjom contact will prove to be a turning point in the inter-Korean relations, the spokesman said. He said that he hoped the meeting would fulfill the wishes of all Koreans "for an early resumption of the South-North dialogue."

Whole-Nation Congress

North Korea has said that its delegation will propose that a "whole-nation congress" be set up to debate unification problems. It would be composed of 700 to 1,500 Korean representatives from all walks of life.

South Korea has never accepted the Communist proposal, contending that only government-to-government contact can solve any differences.

The Korean peninsula has been divided since after World War II when Soviet troops occupied the north.

British Lieutenant Shot Dead in Ulster

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Feb. 15 (AP) — A sniper last night shot and killed a British Army officer here, police reported.

He was the first soldier to be killed this year in the province. The police identified the officer as Lt. Steven Kirby, 22, from Kent. They said he was hit while on patrol with other members of his unit in Northern Ireland's second-largest city.

Playwright, Actor Get Leaves

Czech Dissidents Allowed to Visit West

By David A. Andelman

PRAGUE (NYT) — During the last two months, several of Czechoslovakia's leading dramatic artists, who had been on their country's political blacklist for a decade, have been allowed to go to Vienna in an experiment that their friends and associates back home hope may result in the opening of a small window on the Western world.

The idea was perfected by Hungary: Give the most strident malcontents a "vacation" from their homeland, provide them with a passport for one or two years, then let them return.

Czechoslovaks treated this way have been allowed to work, travel freely, teach and exchange views with fellow artists and colleagues in the West. The government has extracted only one unwritten promise: The dissidents and their families must not make political statements or take part in political activities during their leave.

The best-known artists to take part in this experiment are Pavel Kohout, a playwright and novelist, and Pavel Landovski, an actor. Mr. Landovski has been working at the Burg Theater in Vienna, which invited him to be an actor-in-residence for a year.

Playwright in New York

Mr. Kohout went to New York to correct the English translation of his latest book, "Hangwoman," which will be published in the United States later this year. He officially has been attached to the Burg Theater, where he plans to direct some of his own productions beginning in April.

Last month, when an acquaintance telephoned Mr. Kohout, he apologized for not arranging to meet him. Mr. Kohout said, "I think perhaps you understand my position: I must be very good for this year."

Mr. Kohout had not been very "good" for several years before his departure. As an organizer of the Charter 77 human-rights movement, the playwright fought a running battle with the rulers of Czechoslovakia.

Last fall, until shortly before his departure, Mr. Kohout and some friends formed an "underground theater" group and performed in apartments in the Prague area. Mr. Landovski was featured in a production of "Macbeth," as was Mr. Kohout's daughter. With all three out of the country, the theater has closed, apparently to the relief of the authorities.

A close friend of Mr. Kohout, playwright Vaclav Havel, said in a recent interview that the closing of the theater "was a great loss," but added that the organizers needed to "make such experiments" as the trips out of the country.

Under House Arrest

At a secret location on the fringe of Prague, Mr. Havel spoke about the government's policy of granting leaves to "malcontents." The playwright has been under an unofficial form of house arrest at his country house near Trutnov, about 75 miles northeast of the capital.

Mr. Havel said that such a foreign leave for him "would be absolutely impossible" because government officials "hate me much more than the others." He added, however: "For all of us, this experiment is necessary. It is necessary to travel. We don't know what is being published abroad, played in theaters. They can do a lot of silent things for us abroad and bring us back experiences. They are our window on the world."

In allowing Mr. Landovski to leave, the government temporarily removed a particularly whimsical critic, Mr. Havel said. Not long before the actor's departure, he and Mr. Havel found a wire coming from a listening device in the playwright's isolated home, Mr. Havel said. They followed the wire through the woods, Mr. Landovski rolling it up as they went. "Then he sold it," Mr. Havel said.

For several years, the Hungarian and Polish leaderships, particularly the Hungarian Communist Party leader, Janos Kadar, had been urging Czechoslovak rulers to take a more enlightened and relaxed attitude toward dissidents.

Hungary's Policy

In Hungary, dissidents such as novelist Gyoergy Konrad have been given passports or visas for one or two years. Last fall, Mr. Konrad returned quietly to Budapest after spending a year in Paris and New York.

Many have been afraid to leave the country, at least until Mr. Kohout and the others are allowed to return. Still, many novelists and playwrights are concerned that without contacts abroad, Czechoslovakian literature, even underground, has begun to stagnate.

Ivan Klima, a poet and novelist, said recently: "We have, for practical purposes, no literature now, so there is nothing to refresh the language. The Czech language is in a terrible state. It is difficult to write and know nothing about the surrounding world, which is what we have done for 10 years."

In U.S. Experiments

Cancerous Cells Generate Normal Tissues in Mice

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have demonstrated that certain deadly mouse cancer cells, grown for years in laboratory cultures, can be inserted into embryos and thereafter give rise to normal tissues in normal mice.

Later generations of these mice can actually lay claim to having cancer cells among their forefathers. But the cells that arose from the original cancer cells stay normal; they do not revert to the malignant state of their ancestors.

So far, no one knows what it is in the experience of growing with the embryos that diverts the cancer cells from their established malignant behavior and makes their progeny normal.

The mice with such seemingly bizarre antecedents were produced in the laboratory of Dr. Beatrice Mintz at the Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia.

Potentially Important

The work by Dr. Mintz has led scientists at the institute into a broad range of experiments that are potentially important for the understanding of cancer and the process of cellular differentiation — the sequence of events through which a fertilized egg cell divides and proliferates into the billions of specialized cells that comprise a whole animal or human being. How this happens is one of the most important puzzles of modern biology.

Although there are no practical applications as yet for the work with mice and cancer cells, in the long run it could prove important in efforts to control cancer and other types of disease. If scientists could learn what happened to make the progeny of a cancer cell give up wild, unspecialized growth and develop into normal tissues, perhaps the same influence might be employed to cure cancer.

In another major aspect of the research, the scientists in Philadelphia are using their techniques to generate animal models of some important human diseases that stem from single genetic defects that render a person incapable of producing properly one of the myriad chemicals on which life depends.

Biochemical Defect

Although several hundred such human diseases are known, there are only a handful for which there are matching laboratory animals with the same biochemical defect. The production of more such animal models of human disease could be extremely valuable to understanding and, perhaps, treating these diseases.

The way mice are produced in the experiments helps explain the significance of the research. Dr. Mintz and her team grow early mouse embryos in laboratory culture dishes. When the process of cell division has proceeded to an early multicell stage, individual cancer cells of a special kind called teratomas are inserted in the hollow of the mass of growing cells.

The cancer cells do not fuse with the normal ones, but grow with them, in Dr. Mintz's words, "like a collection of marbles each retaining its genetic integrity." Each such aggregation of cells is then implanted in the uterus of a female mouse primed for pregnancy. When the mice from these composite embryos are born, some of them will carry the genetic heritage of the original cancer cells. But the offspring of these cancer cells will be normal, not cancerous.

Expression of Genes

The facts of the cells' heritage can be seen in the physical characteristics of the mice they help produce. For example, a mouse born to a mother with a pure black coat may have fur streaked with yellow. The yellow fur is an expression of genes carried in the cancer cell that was implanted in the mouse embryo.

"A tumor doesn't have a coat," Dr. Mintz noted during a recent lecture at the National Institutes of Health. "Thus, the many genes that go into forming it are genes that were not expressed in the entire lifetime of the tumor."

The teratoma cells are special among cancers in that they retain the genetic ability to give rise to all manner of cells, not just those of one organ or tissue. If they can be prompted to abandon their unspecialized cancer growth and proceed along the normal path of differentiation, therefore, they could in theory generate a whole new mouse.

Natural Lifetime

Some of the cancers with which the researchers work have outlived by many years the mice in which they arose. The natural lifetime of a laboratory mouse is about two years, yet some of the teratomas that Dr. Mintz and her colleagues have studied have been growing in laboratory flasks or transplanted from animal to animal for a decade or more.

Yet, the cells and their progeny have retained, through all those years of abnormal cancerous growth, all the genes of the animal in which they arose; and those long-quiescent genes have not lost the ability to function. Furthermore — and perhaps more important from the standpoint of understanding cancer — when they were put in the company of normal cells growing in a normal embryo, the cancer cells lost all tendency to grow wildly in the fashion of cancer.

To Dr. Mintz, that indicates that the fault that produced these particular cancers was in the cellular environment, not in the cells themselves. When these cells were grown in the normal environment of the embryo, they grew normally.

'Stem Cells'

The mice experiments suggest strongly that cancers arise in undifferentiated "stem cells" of the tissue that gives rise to the tumor. "Stem cells" are those that still carry a large measure of flexibility for further evolution. Stem cells of an embryo are capable of generating a whole new individual. Stem cells of a specialized organ such as the liver, Dr. Mintz believes, can differentiate, but only into liver cells. Their repertoire of possibilities has been restricted by something in the process of cellular differentiation.

If, somehow, the cells of a malignant tumor could be triggered to differentiate into specialized cells of the organ from which they arose, the cancer might be cured in the most desirable, least destructive way.

But what would scientists have to know about differentiation to achieve this? "Almost everything," Dr. Mintz said recently.

Parents of Moon Follower Lose N.Y. Custody Fight

By Samuel Allis

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (WP) — A New York judge yesterday ruled against the parents of a 25-year-old Maryland woman who maintained that their daughter has been held against her will here by members of the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The decision to allow Barbara Ann Larson to remain with the church marks the fourth time since 1975 that distraught families have challenged Mr. Moon's organization and lost.

Bruce Brown, director of legal services for the church, said at a recess in State Supreme Court that such challenges are relatively rare because it is extremely difficult to prove that an adult is being held against his or her will in the face of testimony to the contrary.

Miss Larson testified during the three-day hearing that she lived voluntarily with church members. She said that she wanted to remain with the church, to "pursue my First Amendment right of freedom of religion."

Deprogramming Attempt

A St. Louis judge awarded custody of Miss Larson to her parents last fall. At the time, she had been a member of the church for seven years. She was flown by a professional "deprogrammer," Clifford Capellini, to a rehabilitation center in Sweet Valley, Pa. — established to help those who leave the Unification Church and similar organizations — where she spent the next seven weeks.

Her parents contended that she was kidnapped by the church from a Christmas party and flown to New York City to live with the church. Miss Larson vehemently denied during the hearing that she had been kidnapped.

At issue in the case was whether Miss Larson was mentally competent to decide if she wanted to remain in the church. While her parents contended that the church had robbed her of her will, Miss Larson and lawyers for the church argued that she was competent to decide that question.

Pravda Sees Hope For Cooperation By France, Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Pravda said yesterday that there are great possibilities for political cooperation between France and the Soviet Union in the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki agreements and in disarmament.

The Pravda editorial followed a two-day official visit to Moscow by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who has returned to Paris.

"It should be said that there are huge possibilities for fruitful cooperation between our two countries in the political sphere," Pravda said.

"One of the main spheres of such cooperation is, for instance, implementation of the provisions" of the Helsinki accords, Pravda said. "No less important are the joint efforts of our countries in the sphere of disarmament."

Israeli Daily Reappears

TEL AVIV, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — The Israeli daily Haaretz reappeared today when printers agreed to end their monthlong strike while their wage demands are examined by a labor-relations tribunal.

Pope Meets Bishop Ousted by Rhodesia

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 15 (AP) — Pope John Paul II today conferred with Bishop Donal Lamont, the prelate from Northern Ireland who was expelled by Rhodesia in 1977 on a charge of protecting black guerrillas.

It was the first encounter between the Polish-born pontiff and the bishop, who headed the diocese of Umtali for 20 years.

U.S. to Attempt Flood Retrial on Bribery Counts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI) — The Justice Department announced today that it will again try to prosecute Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., on bribery charges. A deadlocked jury earlier this month, deliberating five bribery and three perjury counts against Rep. Flood, reportedly favored conviction 11-1. That government action was declared a mistrial.

Sources said the decision to seek a second trial was based mainly on reports that the deadlocked jury favored convicting Flood by 11-1 on five bribery and three perjury counts.

A source said that because of "the magnitude of the charges" accusing him of accepting more than $50,000 in payoffs from six different sources from 1971 to 1976, it was felt that Rep. Flood, 75, should be prosecuted again despite his frailty and age.

The FBI also is investigating possible jury-tampering in the first trial, following reports that an elderly juror told his colleagues that he would never vote guilty because Rep. Flood was "too old to go to jail." A Justice Department spokesman said that the tampering charge was not a factor in the decision reprosecute the 16th-term House member.

Rep. Flood has been hospitalized for exhaustion since shortly after the first trial ended Feb. 3. He has given up the chairmanship of a key House appropriations subcommittee controlling $75 billion in annual spending — the post from which he allegedly traded his influence with federal agencies for huge payoffs.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS
BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
WATUSI
in
frénésie 80
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
126F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
or
Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
189F
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
THE SHOW AT 10.30 p.m.

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE
PARADIS LATIN
DINER SPECTACLE
28, rue du Cardinal-Lemoine PARIS 5e
OUVERT LE DIMANCHE
(Relâche mardi)
Reservations : 325.28.28
Hôtels et Agences

LIDO
NORMANDIE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE
"Allez Lido"
20 H DINER DANSANT 1/2 champ. dîner suggestion revue 210F
22 H 30 CHAMP. REVUE 0 H 45 2e SPECTACLE 140F
SERVICE COMPRIS
Réserv. 563.11.61 et agences

CALAVADOS
BAL. 95-38 ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Bar - Restaurant
Lunches, Dinners & Suppers.
SEAFOOD SPECIALITIES
40 Ave. Pierre Ier-de-Serbie
(Corner Hotel George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT-Air Cond.

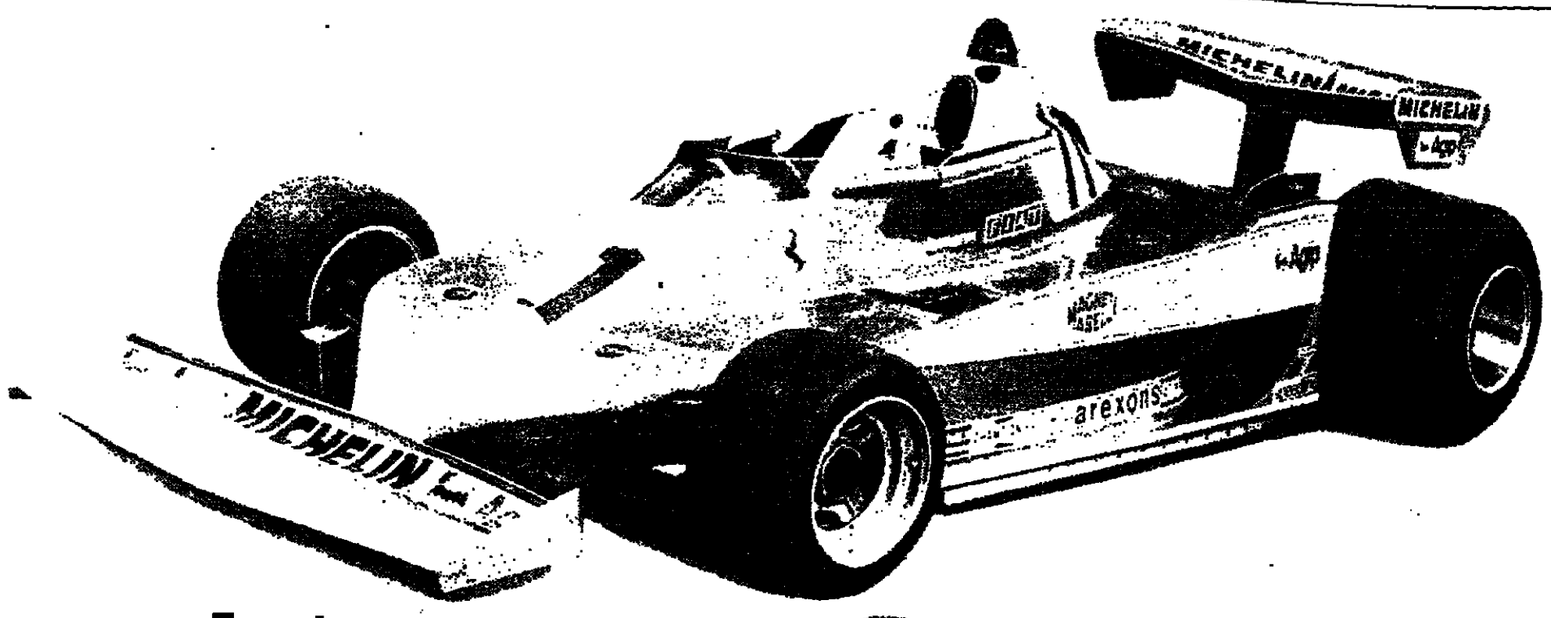
toujours L'ALCAZAR de plus en plus EN FETE
50th Spectacle
REALISATION DICK PRICE
62 RUE MARBEUF tél. 359.02.28. Parking inclus

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
AREA ACCOUNTING MANAGER	Negotiable	Cairo office of major int'l airline.	Cairo	Min. 5 yrs' exp. in exercising control in a demanding com. or ind. environ.; Arabic, Eng.; prof. acctg. training & qual.	A.C. Crompton, ref. 768/IT, Belnitte, Haskings + Sells, 128 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4JX.	I.H.T. 8-2-79
DIRECTOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS		Int'l co. (manuf. of highly specialised industrial materials).	Zurich	38-45; grad. engin. bkgd.; solid ind. mktg. exp.; int'l general mngt. exp.; broad lang. abilities.	Mr. Dolf Kohnhorst, President, Donaldson Int'l S.A., 78 Avenues Del Air, B-1160 Brussels.	I.H.T. 8-2-79
INTERNAL AUDITORS	To 8-Figures 980,000	A major American industrial group	Belgium + travel	25-30; Eng. + Ger. or Ital.; qual. accountant with min. 2 yrs' audit exp.; some exp. U.S. acctg.	E.J. Robins, ref. RH 564, Coopers & Lybrand As. Ltd., Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V 7DE.	I.H.T. 8-2-79
SENIOR DEALER	$30,000 negotiable	Major int'l bank.	Panama	5 yrs' practical exp. of Deposit Dealing, with emphasis on Forwards; early 30's; Eng., Span.	Sophie Clegg, Jonathan Wren, 17th Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4LX. Tel.: 01-623 1266.	Financial Times 8-2-79
GROUP FINANCE DIRECTOR	c.£50,000	A major int'l trading group.	Far East	Have held senior financial appointment, prof. overseas, chart. accountant; about 50.	J-E. Rouse, Richards Agencies London, Eagle House, 109 Jermyn St., London S.W.1.	Financial Times 8-2-79
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR EUROPE	From £12,000 + car	A major U.S. leisure products co.	West London + travel	Previous exp. in personnel & ind. relations in multinational environ.; Eng. + 1 or more Eur. lang.	Andrew Millhouse, Ref. KR31, Ketchens Recruitment Ltd., 52 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4LX.	Financial Times 8-2-79
MARKETING MANAGER N.Afr. & Mid. East	c.US$30,000	Major int'l co. (fast moving consumer goods ind.).	N.Afr./ Mid. East + Ext. travel	Proven record of success in consumer sales/mktg. & knowl. of local mktg. methods; 38-40.	Ref. MMF, Robin B. Whalley, I.A.L., 66/68 Haymarket, London SW1. Tel.: 01-839 1682/4.	Financial Times 8-2-79
CHIEF EXECUTIVE INVEST. BANK	Negotiable	European Bank	New York	Exp. corp. finance, Securities, U.S. + Europe dynamic, entrepreneur.	Box 1218, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimerstr. 43, 6 Frankfurt, Germany.	I.H.T. 16-2-79
CHIEF EXECUTIVE (Worldwide)		Worldwide Group (Technical products)		Specialist market., sales, adv., tech. prod. exp.	Chief Executive, Box P. 115 528-22, Publicitas, Zurich.	I.H.T. 16-2-79
CHIEF DATA COLLECTION ANALYST	Competitive + benefits	Gulf Org. for Ind. Consulting	Gulf States	M.S. ind. econ., esp. ind. world prod. Petro-Chemical area	Pers. Mgr., Gulf Org. for Ind. Consulting, Post Box. 5114, Doha - Qatar.	I.H.T. 16-2-79
CHEF DE PROJECT PETROLE		Société Petrolière	France + Etranger	Ingenieur (X, mines), 32, exp. postr. 6 années, Anglais.	Ref. 28.05-EX, Euroquin, Dept. Recrutement, B.P. 38, 92420 Vaucresson.	L'Express International 16-2-79
BANKERS (Senior Posts)	$30,000-$100,000 + benefits	Multinational Banking Group	Iran + other areas	Persian speaking, ext. bank. exp. in Iran.	Foster Turner & Bousso, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2 1QU.	The Economist 16-2-79
GENERAL MANAGER	K 33-34,000 + benefits	Air Niugini (Papua New Guinea)	Hqrs/city	Mature, dynamic, exec. exp. airline manag. int'l oper.	The Chairman, PNG National Airline Commission, P.O. Box 7186, Boroko, Papua New Guinea.	The Economist 16-2-79
GROUP MARKETING MANAGER	c.£28,000 tax free + benefits	Saudi Arabia's leading motor vehicle importer	Saudi Arabia	Top marketing prof. (MBA), 10 yrs. exp. knowl. Arab + Japan. exports., 38-43.	Ref. 9136 Higson Ping Ltd., 110 Jermyn St., London, SW1Y 6EE. Tel.: 930-4196.	Daily Telegraph 9-2-79

هكذا من الاصل



Ferrari

Fiat

Lancia

You can see what makes them different. Can you see what makes them similar?

Their designs are different. Their technologies are different. Their functions are different. However, these 3 cars have something important in common. The most important thing: the will to win.

Fiat's first race was won in 1900, Lancia's in 1909, Ferrari's in 1947.

If today, as in those days, to win means to prove to be the best, the 3 parallel stories of Ferrari, Lancia and Fiat take on a wider significance. And possibly even more fascinating, as every new challenge we face brings new information and demands new solutions. The stress and fatigue of rallies and the strenuous demands of Formula One give birth to continuous improvement.

Day after day the men of Ferrari, Lancia and Fiat are working on this task. Men of the highest specialization who share the will to surpass themselves and to achieve even greater results. This great wealth of research and experimentation of the Fiat group has developed a true school of technicians, who can compete with the most experienced in the world.

New ideas are continuously compared, exchanged and checked, from one marque to the other. From racing prototypes to family cars, from big limousines to town cars.

For all these reasons, Ferrari, Lancia and Fiat are today the leaders in their own categories. Because the common challenge is to develop, to achieve better results, to be first always: on Formula One racetracks, on punishing rally routes and on town streets.

FIAT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, February 16, 1979

Big States and Small

In one day the United States was confronted with three dilemmas resulting from relationships with smaller states. The embassy in Tehran and its occupants were seized by one of the fringe groups of the Iranian revolution. The ambassador to Afghanistan was killed as he was being held hostage by anti-government terrorists. The president of Mexico warned the president of the United States that his country must be treated with dignity and respect.

There was a period of history when the larger nations responded to acts of this kind with force. Iran was seized by the British and the Soviet Union when it displayed pro-Nazi trends during World War II. A century ago, a British resident was killed in Kabul — and the British sent an army into Afghanistan. A bit more than 60 years ago, the United States dispatched a fleet to Vera Cruz and a cavalry column into northern Mexican provinces because of episodes stemming from Mexico's revolution.

That is not, and cannot be, today's approach. The status of all independent states has been established by their presence in the United Nations and the falling apart of the older imperialism (the later imperialism enforces its own Communist solidarity so far as it can) has given a consciousness of self-esteem to smaller and newer countries. Moreover, the possession by the Third World of materials much needed by the First and Second Worlds — especially oil — has provided economic weapons for the developing countries.

This does not mean that the smaller states are necessarily correct in what they do. The confusion in Iran and the events that led to the assassination of Ambassador Dubs in Kabul do not contribute to an orderly world. Mexico's position on illegal immigration — which is actually a kind of reverse imperialism — needs adjudication. How are such matters to be approached?

Obviously not by such distateful remarks as those of President Carter in Mexico City about Montezuma's revenge. Nor does the use of force in the old style bear much hope — although force can always bring counterforce when the law disappears. But there might well be a development of genuine international law — with respect to terrorism, for example — that might be enforceable through UN agencies. Admittedly, when so much of the world remains torn by religious, cultural and political divisions, it is too much to hope for a speedy application of law. Such crises as the United States is experiencing will persist, and must be met by improvization as conditions demand. But more and more peoples are recognizing that such improvizations are potentially dangerous. And they may be willing to move, if in initially small steps, toward more rational means of bringing order to the world's trade and its politics.

Ambassadors Face Death

The news is full of tragedy and humiliation for Americans in western Asia as the earth keeps heaving beneath their diplomatic outposts. In Afghanistan, terrorists abduct the U.S. ambassador and he is killed in their shoot-out with the police. In Iran, at almost the same moment, guerrillas shoot their way into the U.S. Embassy and hold another ambassador and his staff prisoners until makeshift forces of the revolution ride to the rescue. Soon after, armed gangs of undetermined leadership are reported to be searching American homes in Tehran and other Iranian cities.

These scenes evoke horror and sorrow, but they also demand reflection. The American victims of convulsion are not always its targets. And the ideologies of those who threaten can also be the ideologies of those who protect. The firmly placed pro-Communist government of Afghanistan responded swiftly but, it appears, recklessly to the terrorism of Shiite Moslems and so condemned Ambassador Adolph Dubs to death. The triumphant but still insecure regime of Iran's Shiite revolution responded swiftly and shrewdly to the assault on the embassy by some kind of Communists and so rescued Ambassador William Sullivan and his staff.

Dubs was the victim of recurrent strife between a revolutionary government and the Shiite minority in largely Sunni Afghanistan. Sullivan and his aides are caught in a revolution whose Shiite leaders, in a land where Shiites are the majority, are still struggling to contain the forces they have unloosed.

Crisis abroad can be contagious, but so can panic at home. The confusions of time and nomenclature should not be allowed to compound our anxiety. Americans have become the obvious targets of angry movements in many places. To the weak, we represent power. To the poor, we stand for exploitation. To the religious, we seem irreverent. To the romantic and traditional, we appear cold and efficient. Even in our most benign quest for progress and stability, we are bound to appear to some as the agents of simultaneous revolution and reaction. Comprehending these assaults, and distinguishing among them, is the unavoidable obligation of leadership.

Until a few weeks ago, few Americans knew a Shiite from a Sunni, yet many presumed to understand Afghanistan once they saw it rally itself with the Soviet Union. Until a few weeks ago, few of us imagined that such chaos could come to Iran unless it was manufactured in Moscow. The pain of these days is not much relieved by sorting out its causes, but understanding can save us from hysteria and serious error. To ignore the insights that our diplomats are seeking at such great risk will be to waste the great sacrifice they make in our behalf.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dilemma for President Carter

The collapse in Iran has made the security of Saudi Arabia, which supplies one-fifth of American oil imports, of pivotal importance to the United States, as Mr. Brown himself has put it. Yet the great dilemma for President Carter is going to be how to ensure that security, not only for Saudi Arabia itself but for other key countries in the area such as the Gulf Emirates, Oman and the Sudan.

The area has been heavily infiltrated by potentially anti-American elements, including thousands of Iranian and Palestinian expatriate workers. The Islamic upheavals are far from spent. Communist weevils, whether pro-Moscow or otherwise, are hard at work, as we are likely to see increasingly now in Iran itself. The American dilemma is a very real one, and Mr. Carter shows as yet no sign of knowing how to deal with it.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

A World Full of Perils

To peer out over the shaky British parapet at present is to see a world which, in some lights, looks more menacing than at any time since 1939. From the Middle East to southern Africa to the frontiers of China only a little pressure is needed to destroy a vital equilibrium, and the pressures are being steadily applied. The crisis of capitalism, the decline of the West, or whatever other abused and inadequate expression is chosen, could build up slowly or it could come in a trice. It could, of course, be one of history's non-events, but the contradictions — a word and a condition much older than Marx — all all there. . .

The Ayatollah's return will leave its stamp upon an epoch. . . Meanwhile, more than ever, we are at the mercy of immediate events. A peace, against high odds, at Camp David in eight days' time would calm the imagination. The rapid establishment of coherent government in Iran would add some balm. The long-awaited recognition by Mr. [Ian] Smith that he, himself, is the main barrier to a painful but inevitable solution in Rhodesia would be some small contribution.

— From the Guardian (London).

Mexico Joins the Top League

In normal times the visit of an American president to Mexico City would excite as little foreign comment as a trip to Dublin by a British prime minister. But the current visit to Mexico by President Carter, in the shadow of events in Iran, is of more than local significance. For Mexico, . . . is now known to be in the top league of countries with large oil reserves.

In 1938 President Roosevelt had the good sense to be guided by the wisdom of (Mexican) President Cardenas, refraining from intervention when the oil wells were nationalized. Similar wisdom from President Carter today would indicate a policy of allowing Mexico to develop its oil and gas slowly and to sell it at a fair price.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1904

WASHINGTON — Mr. Marcus A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio, died last evening. During the Civil War he married the daughter of Daniel P. Rhodes, who had been a great confidant of Stephen A. Douglas. Hanna managed the Republican campaigns which secured the nomination, election and re-election of William McKinley as President. He made the first campaign a defense of business and property against the doctrines of William Jennings Bryan, receiving large contributions from industry. At the time of his death he was the manager of many business enterprises.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1929

CHICAGO — "Unsolved," will likely be the stamp on yesterday's bloodbath in which eight gangsters, after letting a mob disguised as policemen into their garage hangout, were lined against the wall and ferociously riddled with bullets from over a dozen weapons. Two, who survived for a few hours, obeyed the underworld code and refused to offer police any clues to the slayers. Unsolved murders have been rampant here since Alphonse (Scarface) Capone arrived, most flamboyantly Dean O'Banion shot dead among the chrysanthemums and roses in his flower shop.



"Pancho! Here Comes the First of Hordes of Gringo Wetbacks."

Uninhibited British Politics

By William Buckley Jr.

LONDON — Guess what Tony Benn proposes as a solution to the strike of the London Times and the Sunday Times, the Romulus and Remus of British journalism? Why, that they be nationalized and run by the BBC! Tony is the de facto leader of the left faction of the Labor Party. The ostensible leader, in the unkind words of one of Margaret Thatcher's shadow ministers, Norman St. John-Stevas, is a "corpse." "The body is dead, but the hair goes on growing."

British politics is pretty lively stuff compared to our own. And the press handling of it is wonderfully uninhibited. The Telegraph, which is one of the most readable serious newspapers in the English-speaking world, is a model of journalistic vivacity. This was a big political weekend for the Tories who, speaking of corpses, are keen to get on with an election so as to send the morticians along to Number 10.

The principal difficulty is that James Callaghan, who in Margaret Thatcher compares unfavorably to Moses, apparently loves living at 10 Downing Street, a preference — given the price of comfortable living quarters elsewhere in London — entirely understandable.

Mr. Thatcher has the unattractive habit of reminding Mr. Callaghan of some of his statements in the past, for instance that only a Labor government could control inflation. After her denunciation of him the crowd of young Conservatives at their annual conference — but let the Telegraph reporter speak: "Oh! the crowd gasped. The rotter! Let the cowardly custard come out and fight!"

The situation has become quite tense. Every day, it appears, there is a fresh strike, legal or not. The British Leyland's union voted two to one not to strike, but one of its divisions simply proceeded to do so anyway. The archbishop of Canterbury spoke out sternly about "the forces of selfishness [which] are rampant.

It is each man for himself and never mind if someone gets hurt or dies." He recalled the words of Keir Hardie, father of the labor movement, who had preached the return to the words of the gospel. "I wonder what he would think if he were in Britain today?" Dr. Coggan was answered by Arthur Latham, chairman of the London Labor Party. "I am sick of this man's pontificating. . . What about the greed of his own church?"

The letter-writers, though deprived of their cherished Times, are productive as ever. One correspondent has an ingenious idea for settling the problem, one that goes beyond the suggested reforms of Mrs. Thatcher. The essential elements of her reforms are (in the Telegraph's summation): "Civil legislation [not sparing union funds] against the closed shop, enforceable legislation against intimidatory picketing and the imposition of 'no-strike' agreements, with appropriate compensatory clauses about pay, on workers in essential services."

But this correspondent sees the whole problem as a macho contest. The idea is to get more than the other person. If there is a creeping realization that the gains are fanciful, thanks to inflation and taxation. So the marvelous suggestion is that all wage fights be conducted in terms of "units."

If, let us say, a worker is earning 80 pounds per week and insists on a 30 per cent increase, his union would hit out for 96 units. After all the bargaining is done — say during the month of January — an economic council distills the gross units contracted for; and then surveys the economic situation in terms of productivity, exports, the strength of the pound — and announces the value that year of a unit. But if, say, the unit is declared to be worth 90 per cent of what it was worth previously, the fellow who won 96 units would get 96 pounds less 10 per cent or 86.4 pounds but would have the psychic satisfaction of having got more than the other guy. Wish we had thought of that.

But these are profound moments in British history, and this is sensed everywhere. "There is no evidence," Angus Wilson lectured in connection with an exhibit of the papers of Rudyard Kipling who though practically forgotten is now making a momentous comeback, "that he wanted Western laws imposed on everyone. He has immense admiration for wandering groups and felt they should have their own values. But values they must have, because Kipling understood better than anyone else the melancholia and terror of life without them. He deals with nervous anxiety: the breakdown of men is the essence of his works."

The reporter commented "It was this aspect which explained why a young student audience hung on the lecturer's every word, when their predecessors, a decade ago, would probably not have bothered to attend." What are England's values? — that is exactly the question.

Water Down the Sluices

By Anthony Lewis

RUACANA, South-West Africa — Just across the ravine is Angola. You can see the army post and the border gate, now kept permanently locked. To the left are the magnificent Ruacana Falls, where the Cunene River plunges in its course from Angola along the border to the Atlantic.

In the distance is a huge dam, built by South Africa by agreement with the Portuguese just before they pulled out of Angola. Water from behind the dam is supposed to flow through a pipe to the South-West African side, to a hydroelectric plant built inside the hill on which we are standing.

But a year ago the sluice gates of the dam were opened, the water fell below the level of the intake pipe — and the Angolans would not let anyone over from this side to close the gates. Politics and guerrilla war brought the $230-million project to a stop.

Hendrik Weideman, the burly district supervisor for the South-West African water and electricity corporation, expressed his frustration.

Big Potential

"Right now 200 cubic meters a second are going over those falls," he said. "If the blighters would just let me in that little gray building, I could turn one little handle, shut the sluice gates, and the water could come through here. I've done it many times, but I don't want to do it with a bullet up my back."

The project has tremendous potential for both Namibia, as South-West Africa is supposed to become with independence, and Angola. Of four planned turbines, three are installed — with a total capacity of 240 million watts. The present demand in all of South-West Africa is only 100 million.

As it happens, the day I was here — in the rainy season — the river rose over the level of the intake pipe. Water flowed down to the hydroelectric plant, and the engineers turned on one turbine as a test. We went down to look.

The scene was like something from a James Bond film. We drove through a tunnel at the base of the hill into an enormous vaulted chamber 420 feet below ground, full of winking lights and buttons. A humming turbine was producing 30 million watts.

Two Refugees

Two of the men in the control room were refugees from Angola, a Portuguese storekeeper and an Afrikaner farmer. Weideman said they would like to go back "if there was a sense of authority — of control." He added wistfully that he used to cross the border "to buy fish, prawns, wonderful fruit."

Not only electricity but water from the Cunene River is crucial to Ovamboland, the northern area where nearly half of South-West Africa's population is concentrated. The Ovambos have lived entirely on surface water, which collects in shallow pools and marshes during the rainy seasons. They cannot use wells because of an extraordinary geological fact. A vast salt sea lies just below the surface of the land.

As part of the joint project agreed to in Portuguese days, a channel was built from higher up the river to supply Ovamboland. But SWAPO guerrillas have cut that off, so water, too, is a casualty of politics. A pipeline from Ruacana carries enough to give many communities drinking water, but not enough for irrigation.

The hydroelectric plant is linked by high-voltage lines to South-West Africa's grid, which is now supplied mainly by coal-fired plants. Weideman said it would be easy to send another line north to Angola.

"The Angolans just have to approach us," he said, "and I am sure we would be happy to supply power. But the idea of the Communists is to keep people poor so they'll eat out of your hand.

"Still, I honestly think that in the future people will come to their senses and someone will say, 'give us a share, and we'll cooperate.'"

Engineers do not necessarily understand the forces of politics. But the Ruacana Falls project in fact does suggest that there are powerful reasons for the UN's Namibian peace plan to go ahead — and to work.

The Angolan government, ideology notwithstanding, would surely like to share the economic benefits of the project. It also has a strong political interest in normal relations across the border — because only then could it hope to end the guerrilla opposition that continues in southern Angola.

But Angola will make peace only with a Namibian government that is legitimate in the eyes of Africa and the world. The UN plan is the chance to achieve that legitimacy. If it works — whether or not SWAPO wins — I think Angola will be ready for peace and Hendrik Weideman will be able to turn his handle.

Letters

A Philadelphia First

I am responding to your article in The International Herald Tribune of Feb. 2 [People] regarding the performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in China [March 12-20].

Please note that the Philadelphia Orchestra was the first American orchestra to perform in China [since Communist rule], doing so in the Fall of 1973.

PHILIP H. BEHR.

Philadelphia.

Glory and Cruelty

The reappearance on your pages of the issue of torture of Palestinian detainees by Israelis is not surprising. What state has not resorted to torture in a situation of violence where it perceives itself as representing the Chosen People and its alien enemies as *untermenschen*?

Anyone who has traveled in Israel knows this is the prevalent Israeli perception of Palestinians. Even democracies like the United States, France, and Britain used torture in colonial or imperial situations like Vietnam, Algeria, Aden, Cyprus. Yet Israeli leaders have particular reason to strongly deny torture, since Israel's very justification has always been based on superior moral claims, the holocaust and centuries of persecution gave Jews a great moral credit to draw on. For Israel to be exposed as employing a practice universally condemned as immoral is particularly threatening when the source is American, the major source of Israeli support. For Americans to even conceive of an Israeli torturer can only undermine the hitherto unconditional support. . . Because of this "moral imperative" Israel cannot, as other states have, single out a few guilty police officials, nor, given its system of military occupation and repression, renounce its use of torture. It all proves one thing. Israelis are human beings with all their potential glory and potential cruelty.

J.B.

Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Decent Thing

The news about Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo (IHT, Feb. 10-11) is a great consolation. He did at least the most decent thing to a "frequent companion" — he married her!

BETTY PEACOCK.

Paris.

Michael Dobbs From Belgrade:

An outsider reading the [Communist Party] rules could be forgiven for getting the feeling that. . . everybody is permanently and incurably suspicious of everybody else. . .

BELGRADE — Now aged nearly 87, Yugoslavia's President Tito has either outlived or outwitted at least half a dozen would-be successors. A cynical observer might therefore be forgiven for imagining that the fact that he has just presided at the funeral service of another one cannot really make all that much difference.

But the death from cancer last week of Edvard Kardelj, the chief ideologist of "Titoism," does indeed make a considerable difference to Yugoslavia's hopes for a peaceful transition to the post-Tito era.

Despite all the evidence to the contrary, Marshal Tito is not indestructible. One day, like the rest of us, he will surely meet his maker. And when that happens, Yugoslavia will be faced with the task of transforming its system and style of government from a monarchy to a republic. Rule by a charismatic leader, who in the tradition of the 19th century Serbian kings, created his own legitimacy by leading a guerrilla uprising against foreign occupation will give way to rule by mere mortals answerable to competing interest groups.

Other nations have succeeded in making such a transition with varying degrees of upheaval. One thinks of China after Mao, Spain after Franco, and Kenya after Kenyatta. In some ways, however, Yugoslavia is in a rather more precarious position than any of these countries. Internally it is a multinational state first formed in 1918 and made up of many different ethnic groups with a long history of mutual hatred and bloodshed. Externally this is a part of the world which used to be described as "the powder keg of Europe." The Balkans may no longer be the stamping ground of rival imperial armies, but few would deny that the area remains prey to the ambitions of the great powers.

Marshal Tito's genius as a politician has been to play the internal pressures off against the external ones — creating a strong Yugoslavia in a traditionally instable region and steadily increasing his own power in the process. By standing up to the Kremlin in 1948, President Tito won tremendous popularity and prestige — and the possibility of Soviet interference in the future is still one of the best incentives of Yugoslav unity. In turn, by insisting on the need for "brotherhood and unity" at home, he has acquired considerable moral prestige for both himself and Yugoslavia abroad, particularly in the Third World, and has strengthened the country's independence.

Undoubtedly President Tito's political heirs will attempt to pursue similar policies. But, in the hands of less skilfull leaders with less domestic support, the same mix could turn out to be disastrous. Of all the possible successors, Kardelj would undoubtedly have been the first choice of most Yugoslavs to lead the country in the immediate post-Tito era. He was the only Yugoslav politician still in power to belong during World War II to the inner circle of partisan leaders around Marshal Tito (who even at that time was referred to respectfully as "*stari*" or "old man") directing the struggle against Nazi occupation.

Other members of this small tightly knit group apart from Tito himself, Kardelj was also one of the very few politicians with an all-Yugoslav constituency: nearly all the others are identified primarily with their own republics. Himself a Slovene, his long service and genuinely conciliatory qualities made him acceptable to virtually all Yugoslavia's nationalities and competing political factions. His death means that there is now no Yugoslav leader with even a shadow of Marshal Tito's immense authority.

Kardelj was described, correctly, as Marshal Tito's right-hand man whose ideas of worker self-management provided the theoretical justification for the split with Stalin in 1948, making Yugoslavia the first Communist country to break away from the Soviet bloc. Although Kardelj was the brains behind what has been called "Titoism," his views did not always coincide with those of Tito. As a practical politician, his achievement was to move Yugoslavia — however gradually — in a more liberal direction while at the same time remaining in power himself. His death at the age of 69 has thus deprived the country of one of its main liberalizing influences.

As in other Communist countries, the inner workings of Yugoslavia's leadership, and the relations between the individual leaders themselves, are shrouded in mystery. But it is reasonable to assume that the immediate result of Kardelj's disappearance from the political scene has been to bring forward what will inevitably be a contest for power at some time after Tito's death. Indeed there have already been signs over the last few months of a jockeying for position among Communist Party officials. In an apparent reaction to Kardelj's debilitating illness, a campaign was launched last fall to create a collective leadership to rule the country under Marshal Tito.

It was combined with a series of attacks in the official press against what are described as "self-seeking bureaucrats who cling to office." One aim of the campaign, according to reliable Yugoslav sources, is to restrict the power of Kardelj's former protege and fellow Slovene, Stane Dolanc, 53, who occupies the important post of secretary of the 24-man party presidency.

The decline in Dolanc's influence, which once appeared considerable, has coincided with the introduction of a new post of chairman of the presidency with a limit of one year in office. According to the presidency's rules, which were published in November, the chairman and the secretary control each other — and are in turn themselves controlled by the presidency's other members.

An outsider reading the rules could be forgiven for getting the feeling that they have been drafted by a group in which everybody is permanently and incurably suspicious of everybody else. Of course none of the rules apply to Tito. Indeed they make clear that as long as he is alive, he can do virtually what he likes in his joint capacity as head of state for life and president of the Yugoslav League of Communists with unlimited mandate.

Ostensibly publication of the rules and the accompanying campaign in favor of a collective leadership is designed to avoid a damaging power struggle between different political factions. In practice, however, Yugoslav politicians are fully aware that such arrangements generally do not last very long — and there is little to suggest that they will succeed where others have failed. The real purpose of the current campaign may be to give all possible contenders for the leadership, including the ambitious Dolanc, an equal chance after Tito's death.

It seems likely that Kardelj's role as ideologist and respected elder statesman will be taken over by the Croat leader, Vladimir Bakaric, 67, who however himself suffers from tuberculosis and has largely withdrawn from active politics. Other important figures for the succession include the defense minister, Gen. Nikola Ljubicic, 52, the former foreign minister, Milos Minic, 64, and the hard-line Bosnian leader Branko Mikulic, 50, who was recently elected to the post of presidency chairman.

But what becomes of Yugoslavia after Tito's death will not depend on individuals alone. As any good Marxist knows, politics tends to mirror economics. Marshal Tito may not have designated a political successor, but he has presided over the creation of a strong and prosperous middle class — with its instinct for stability and vested interest in maintaining the status quo. Ironically, the absence of a sizable bourgeoisie was by contrast one of the main weaknesses of prewar, royalist Yugoslavia.

In their different ways, China, Spain, and Kenya have all experienced relatively peaceful transitions from one form of government to another after the deaths of their sole leaders. There is no reason why Yugoslavia too should not be able to move beyond Tito without too much social and political upheaval. But Kardelj's death does make it more difficult.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert R. Eckert

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

Harry Becker, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112
178, rue Charles de Gaulle 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel 747-12-65 Telex 613218 Herald Paris Cables: Herald Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A. – Subscription price $210 a year.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
1978 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 237

Theater

London: *More Treacle Than Brimstone in Potter Drama*

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 15 (IHT) — Dennis Potter's "Brimstone and Treacle," receiving its London stage premiere at the Open Space theatre, began as a television play. Indeed, it is probably the best-known British television play never to be seen on the small screen.

Three years ago, when the play was recorded and ready to be shown, the BBC management, arbitrarily and without discussion, banned it, perhaps because they were frightened by its mix of sex and religion.

This incident became a cause célebre and a confirmation that television remains an immature medium, for all that it retains the passionate commitment of many fine creative talents. Potter, who has established himself as one of Britain's best dramatists to emerge in the 1960s, still writes his plays for television.

Unfortunately, "Brimstone and Treacle," at least in the expanded stage version, is not among his best works. In Robert Chetwyn's plodding production, it emerges as a weak metaphysical thriller or parable showing that good consequences may result from evil actions.

This paradox is hardly startling and it is made to seem even less interesting by the way the play circles round it suspiciously, like a dog confronted with a bone too big to bite. As in J.B. Priestley's "An Inspector Calls," a mysterious stranger exposes the guilt and stress within a family. The difference is that the visitor is not an angelic intruder, but a diabolic one.

The Bates family consists of a soured father, whose nostalgia for the good old days has led him to join a neo-fascist political party, a dim mother buoyed up by a simple faith, and a daughter reduced to a seemingly vegetable existence after being knocked down by a hit-and-run driver.

Into this unhappy household comes an ingratiating young man who claims to have been the daughter's boyfriend and persuades the parents to let him stay to care for the girl. In fact, as he explains to the audience in one of his many asides, he is a petty crook who not only robs the family but rapes the daughter. He may also be the devil or the embodiment of evil. But his sexual assault on the girl shocks her back to normality.

That action can have unexpected results is heavily emphasized, for the girl's first words, in the final moments of the play, are to accuse her father of precipitating the action that led to her accident.

Along the way, Potter satirizes religious rhetoric, exposes the deadly emptiness of some suburban lives and postulates that people will recoil from true evil.

Yet the moments when the writing gains some wit and energy are set speeches which have little relevance to the theme of the play. And that suffers from its lack of dramatic conflict, even though God intervenes at one point by means of a couple of thunderclaps.

The play's real clash is between the naturalistic acting of George Cole as the embittered father and Margery Mason as his patient wife — both excellent — and the highly stylized performance of Richard O'Callaghan as the devilish youth. With his slow double takes and elaborate signals to the audience, consisting of long quizzical smiles and eyebrows raising and lowering like beserk drawbridges, O'Callaghan suggests a pantomine demon rather than the genuinely evil presence the play needs.

* * *

While Potter dabbles in metaphysics, so, surprisingly, does the veteran vaudeville and music hall comedian Max Wall in his hilarious one-man show "Aspects of Max Wall" at the Vaudeville Theatre. Wall is a superb meta-comic, not only discussing the nature of laughter but also simultaneously commenting on his various routines by means of gestures: His eyeballs roll wildly at his more desperate jokes and his larynx sends his bow tie bobbing up and down during a lull in the fun.

The difficulty of a one-man show, as he gloomily confides to his audience, is that he has to go on first and warm up the audience himself. Wall does it with a marvellous casual skill, the result of a long lifetime of confrontations and collaborations with audiences.

His act ends, as it has done in his other solo performances, with his finest and most grotesque creation: the professor, a bizarre pianist who announces that he will play the classics "with the aid of a road map and a spirit level" and is distracted from this laudable aim by the lack of a piano stool, an inability to recognize that the piano lid is shut, and the necessity to use it when it is opened to crush a passing flea, as well as by various physical difficulties, such as floppy fingers.

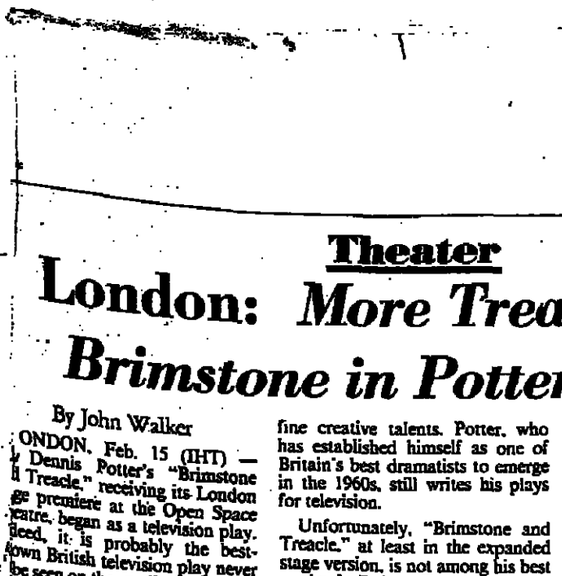
Familiarity has not dimmed the exquisite absurdity of the professor. It remains the funniest performance I have ever seen on any stage.

* * *

At the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, a fine actor, Winton Nshona, has the unenviable task of delivering an hour-long harangue on racial problems, Michael Hasting's "Full Frontal." What Nshona exposes, as Gabriel, an African living in London, is his humiliation and rejection by the white British, so much so that he applies to join the National Front — Britain's rightist organization dedicated to white supremacy — because all he is left with is self-hate.

Hastings shackles himself by the awkward form of the play — a personal application to an unseen National Front official — and fails to make even that theatrically effective, relying on an undramatic recitation of wrongs, written in an unspecific way. Good intentions are never enough, especially in the theater.

Paris: Gay Pranks Given Arrabal Spoof



Alain Chevalier, Micha Bayard in Arrabal's "Le roi de Sodome."

Alain Schwarzstein

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) — Arrabal, enfant terrible of the contemporary theater, is up to new tricks. He has temporarily abandoned the surrealistic drama and audience-participation "happenings" for vaudeville, and vaudeville, not in the French sense, but in the term known to the Keith-Orpheum circuit in its palmy days.

At the Cafe d'Edgar his latest work, "Le roi de Sodome," a collection of spoofing skits interspersed with song and dance, is having its world premiere.

Professorial critics are always alarmed when a playwright changes his line and hops out of the pigeonhole to which they have consigned him. This very season, Ionesco has been reproved for failing to contribute a play in either his old or rose manner and instead has tossed off a funny fantasy depicting what might happen should the women's liberation movement seize dictatorial power. The play, "La Culotte," bewildered most of the press, but it is understood and appreciated by the paying public.

Arrabal, like his countryman Dali, trades in surprises. His first audacious sex plays sent shudders down the critical spine and police interference threatened. When visiting his native Spain during the Franco regime he was arrested and charged with blasphemy for saying that God was a frightful cad.

On trial he admitted making the daring remark, but added that he was not referring to the Almighty, but to his cat, Dio, a feline so willful that it merited the Nobel Prize for disobedience. His explanation was good enough to make even judges smile. The case was dismissed.

Of his best plays — in "Le Cimetière des voitures," "Le Jardin des délices," "L'Architecte et l'empereur d'Assyrie" and in his film, "Viva la Muerte" — Arrabal has evidenced a curious gift; he can write vividly the fantasies of the subconscious. His illustrations are often repellent but somehow of an undisputable efficacy. The nightmare images he evokes have a strange, troubling truth.

"Le roi de Sodome" parodies the psychopathic manias that he has frequently pictured "straight," though with a mocking irony. It is a grand burlesque of the hidden obsessions that psychoanalysts seek to break down. The scheme of presentation suggests the problem of an overworked alienist trying to listen to a dozen irrational patients relating their case histories simultaneously.

A domineering woman and jelly-fish of a man, a jittery transvestite, all together in a tense state of homosochistic delusions. The trauma and gender changes are as horrid as they are ridiculous. Micha Bayard transforms herself from a skirted bully to pious shepherdess and from member of the fire brigade to timid, trousered caller undergoing voluptuous humiliation. His wife Alain Chevalier, equally shifty, becomes everything from coy maiden to gruff cop. The pair perform their wide repertory of roles with the required music-hall exuberance and quick-change skill.

Their swift-moving duet, a revue during 20th-century history, is enormously amusing.

Arrabal in a wildly jesting mood has provided a rocking hour of hilarious roughhouse.

* * *

The accompanying item of the Cafe d'Edgar's program, "Le fer a cheval irlandais" by Jean Sur, which occupies the evening's early half, loses what impact it might possibly have had by the nullifying idiosyncracy of its production.

A dedicated, exhausted delivery man relates in a lengthy monologue his pressing duties and his private woes as he stands surrounded by mountains of unwieldy packages assigned to him. For inscrutable reasons the role of this bedevilled parcel-postman has been cast with an actress, Vanina Michel.

The situation set before us is automatically cancelled by her person. She is clad in masculine attire, but makes no attempt at male impersonation. She struggles bravely but in vain to render the out-of-focus text.

* * *

A good play is in itself not always enough. The lofty place that Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "Elektra" holds is beyond question. Try to think of a better play written in the last 80 years.

Rephrasing the Sophocles tragedy in the light of modern psychology's discoveries, in particular those of Freud, the Austrian poet wrought the thrilling drama that inspired Richard Strauss' opera. Few scenes in 20th-century theater can match the one in which Clytemnestra of bloated, painted face confronts her avenging daughter on the palace steps and strikes at her with a crooked staff.

At the Theatre Oblique its performance is absurdly amateur. Jacqueline Verdeaux's translation is one of quality, retaining most of the original's lyric imagery, but its recitation is scarcely to be tolerated. Arda Brokmann's Elektra lets out third-alarm shrieks at the start and is thus blocked from further histrionic progress, while Benedicte Ardiley as her sister is done up as the hostess of a third-rate nightclub and Maite Nahyr is dressed to resemble Beardsley's caricature of Oscar Wilde and forced to hobble on a structure that looks like a seesaw. Jacques Brucher doubles as Orestes and his victim, Aegisthus and the voices of the others come over a loudspeaker, but Hofmannsthal did not write for the radio. Nor did he write for a company in urgent need of vocal training.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — The Jimmy Smith quartet will be at the Salle Pleyel Feb. 16 at 9 p.m. On Feb. 17 Johnny Griffin will be at the Olympia at midnight, Status Quo at the Hippodrome de Paris at 9 and Chris Woods at the C.I.M. at 6 p.m. Elton John and Ray Cooper will headline the Theatre des Champs-Elysees Feb. 20-25 at 9 p.m. and Celtic folk singer Alan Stivell will be at the Theatre de la Ville Feb. 20-March 3. Dorothy Donegan is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meredien.

Marion Williams and her "Gospel Caravan" have left the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin and are now appearing daily except Monday at the Theatre de Paris.

COURCHEVEL, France — A jazz festival will be held Feb. 18-24 in the International Cultural Exchange Center: Feb. 18, Johnny Griffin, 6 p.m.; Feb. 19, Stephane Grappelli, 9 p.m.; Feb. 20, Jimmy Smith, 6 p.m. and Benny Waters at 9; Feb. 21, Frank Foster and Monty Alexander, 6 p.m.; Feb. 22, Claude Guyot; Feb. 23, Cat Anderson and Guy Lafitte at 9, and Feb. 24, Martial Solal, Tania Maria and Barney Kessel.

ON TOUR — Joan Armatrading will be in Zagreb Feb. 17 at the Don Sportova, in Vienna Feb. 19 at the Sofiensale, the 20th in Zurich at the Volkshaus and Feb. 22 in Copenhagen at the Folkoner. Herbie Hancock will be in Birmingham Feb. 18 at the Odeon, in Edinburgh Feb. 20 at the Odeon, in Brighton Feb. 23 at the Top Rank Suite and in London Feb. 24 at the Hammersmith Odeon.

LONDON — The Average White Band will be at the Rainbow Theatre Feb. 17-18; Frank Zappa at the Hammersmith Odeon Feb. 17-19 and The Jacksons at the Rainbow Feb. 23 and 24; the Johnny Griffin quartet and Susannah McCorkle open at Ronnie Scott's on Feb. 19 for two weeks.

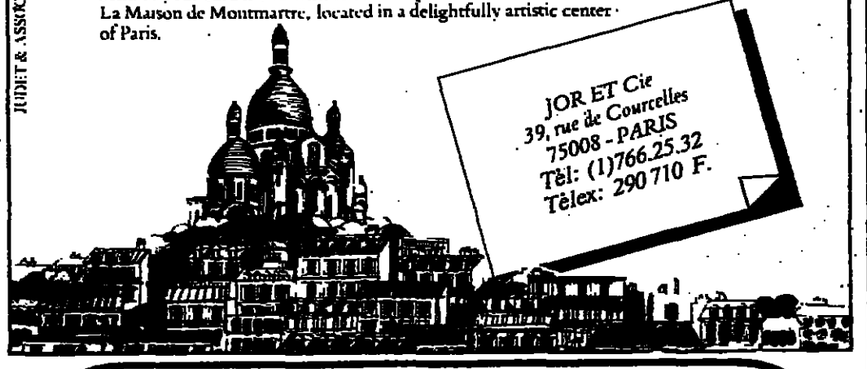
—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

"LA MAISON DE MONTMARTRE"

Over one acre of distinctive privacy surrounded by walled gardens, trees and greenery, this exclusive park of La Maison de Montmartre breathes a long tradition of assured elegance. A few truly exceptional apartments and studios are still available. They are a rare value for connoisseurs who wish to indulge in a practical extravagance.

Send us your card if you wish to receive personalized information on La Maison de Montmartre, located in a delightfully artistic center of Paris.



JUDET & ASSOCIES

HOUNSLOW

Air Conditioned Office Development

TO LET

59,030 sq.ft.(net)

Centrally Located with easy access to Heathrow Airport, Underground Line and Motorways.

Further phase approximately 150,000 sq. ft. planned

JONES LANG WOOTTON
Chartered Surveyors
103 Mount Street, London W1Y 6AS
Tel: 01-493 6040. Telex: 23858.

GODFREY H. M. YOUNG
18A Oak Avenue, Ickenham, Middx.
Tel: Ruislip (71) 32661

CANADA

"QUEEN ELIZABETH TOWERS"

200 Luxury Condominiums in the centre of Ottawa, capital of Canada.

GUARANTEED NET CASH INCOME 6% ON YOUR INVESTMENT FOR 5 YEARS

Prices from $40,000 - $120,000
50% Cash

Protect your money
Buy real estate.

Builder and guarantor:
TRIBEL CONSTRUCTION LTD.
one of the largest North American housing contractors.

Exclusive Agents.

winzen

Please write to:
Winzen Real Estate Ltd.,
85 Richmond St. W.,
Toronto, Ont. M5H 2C9, Canada.
Phone: 416-863-0071.
Telex: 065 24301.

In Europe: OPTIMA Anlage- und Beteiligungs G.m.b.H. & Co.
Odeonsplatz 72 - 8000 Muenchen 22 - West Germany. Tel.: (089) 22 59 25.

Don't miss the Tribune's special feature

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA, PROVENCE REGION &LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

which will be published on

FRIDAY, MARCH 16

To place an advertisement contact:

Max FERRERO
International Herald Tribune,
181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle,
92200 Neuilly, France.
Tel.: 747.12.65. Tx.: 612832.

LEHNDORFF

your consultant and partner for investments in

North American Real Estate

inflation shelter, security, high return, low taxation

Lehndorff is the leading European Real Estate Management Organisation with head offices in Dallas and Toronto (18 branches throughout US and Canada). Our services base on 14 years of experience.

- Analysis, selection and management of properties including tax and legal structuring.
- Capitalize on our know-how in dynamic Real Estate Management.
- Diversify your assets into North America's free economy.

For detailed information:

Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung AG
Rämistr. 5, CH-8001 Zürich, Tel. (01) 47 26 16
Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung GmbH
Heilwigstr. 31a, D-2000 Hamburg. Tel. (040) 460 20 75

GENEVA

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE

in a FIRST CLASS OFFICE BUILDING

near the airport, available for occupation in 1980
OFFICE SPACE about 6,000 sq.m.
STORAGE SPACE about 1,100 sq.m.
PARKING SPACE for about 28 cars
GARAGES for about 85 cars

(the above areas can be divided according to the needs of each tenant or owner)

Sole Agents: BROLLIET ET CIE
28, Quai des Bergues
CH-1201 Geneva.

INVESTMENT IN SPAIN
Excellent Opportunity

For sale in Aravaca, residential upper zone, close to Madrid, 136,835 sq.m. property ready to build, with project and licence for 120 luxurious flats, 49 villas and lots for parks, sports areas, tennis, pools, etc.

For more information contact:
EDIFICACIONES SOLYCAMPO S.A.
Concepcion 2, Pozuelo de Alarcon,
Madrid, Spain.

SOUND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS IN SWITZERLAND

We are selling the last apartments *authorized for purchase by foreign non-residents. (*or almost.)

LAUSANNE AREA - LAKE GENEVA

Studios to 5½ room apartments, starting at 163,000 Swiss francs. Extensive credit available if desired (low interest rates). Take advantage of this rare opportunity and buy now, before new restrictive legislation governing the purchase of real estate in Switzerland by non-resident foreigners becomes effective. Detailed documentation available on request. Write or telephone:

GERANCES A. PIGUET, rue de Bourg 16, CH-1002 Lausanne (Switzerland)
Tel.: 021 23 10 14/15 et 23 40 62.

New Jersey

Food Processing Building
66,000 sq. foot one story building
Truck • Rail • Acreage

BINSWANGER/HERMAN
Binswanger Company Division
1845 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. 19103 ☐ 215-448-6000
New York, N.Y. ☐ Charlotte, N.C. ☐ Columbia, S.C. ☐ Atlanta, Ga.
London ☐ Brussels ☐ Rotterdam ☐ Amsterdam

LIVE IN PARIS

45, avenue Hoche
8th



JUDET & ASSOCIES

18, avenue Georges Mandel
16th

Near the Champs Elysées, the business center, and the international heart of Paris are two exceptionally prestigious addresses.

A few apartments of rare distinction, from studios to five rooms, 265 sq. meters, are still available.

For information contact:

JOR et Cie
39, rue de Courcelles, 75008
Paris - France
Tel.: (1) 766.25.32

FOR SALE - EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

HIGH CLASS VILLA
IN FLORIDA

Located in the well-known Hillsboro Mile, one of the nicest and the most select areas of the coast, near Palm Beach.

This villa is in perfect condition, entirely furnished with great taste, three large saloons, five bedrooms, six bathrooms. Wide flowery garden, big swimming-pool, large private beach directly on the ocean and its turquoise waters. Private dock for several boats.

Sales price: U.S. $1,200,000.— payable in several years. Management and maintenance could be done by a specialized company.

The U.S. authorities allow temporary stays for staff coming from Europe.

Besides its geographic situation, Hillsboro Mile has an interesting particularity, since some of its villas have been bought during the last years by wealthy European people. In Florida, this area is now called the "European Mile."

For more information, please call Miss Valassi in Geneva, phone number: (022) 43 26 00.

INVEST IN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE

—California and other Prime Sun Belt States Properties $100,000 to $1,000,000
—Financing Available
—Professional Management
—Commercial Properties with National Tenants
—Shopping Centers
—Executive Office Space Buildings
—Hotels and Motels
—Apartment Buildings
—Agricultural, Farms, Land.

For specific information on your requirements call: (415) 574-1616
or write: John C. Bergmeier c/o Bergmeier Enterprises 2121 So. El Camino, Suite 700 San Mateo, California 94403, U.S.A.

ARGENTINA
Farm & Cattle Ranch

FOR SALE ha (approx. 8,800 acres) of land in Argentina, located in the Province of Tucuman, 85 kms. from provincial capital San Miguel de Tucumán, planted with sugar cane, general agricultural sowings, cattle, 1,490 ha. (approx. 3,600 acres) well irrigated; completely fenced in and important improvements.

For further information:
Dr. German Vecino Sanchez
Estudio Larroca Acevedo y Posadas Belgrano
Rincón 454 of. 319 te. 900921 905073
Montevideo - Uruguay.

POCONO MOUNTAINS PENNSYLVANIA, USA

Your vacation home & money maker in this beautiful year-round resort area. 90 mins. from N.Y. or Phila. Starting at $47,700 (U.S.) complete. Amenities including golf, boating, skiing, etc.

Representative will be at Kensington Hilton, London from Friday, Feb. 16 thru Tuesday, Feb. 20. For appointment call Mr. Williams, Kensington Hilton Hotel, 179/199 Holland Park Ave., New Holland, London. Tel.: (01) 603-3355.

Four day inspection tour of the area leaving Thursday, February 22.

For Vence
(Cote d'Azur)

WE ARE SEEKING

Romantic city dwellers

who wish to acquire secondary residence in verdant haven of peace

Famous retreat of artists and writers.

Vence has always fascinated the great masters of painting. Close to the sea, the mountains and large cities such as Nice and Cannes, Vence is nevertheless so sheltered that an exceptional quality of life, a state of calm, serenity and communion with nature, still exists here. In Vence, the ideal refuge for city dwellers in search of a more romantic way of life, you can choose between two real estate projects of superior quality.

LE DOMAINE DES ARTS

Four small tile-roofed buildings in a 17,000 sq.m. park, a stone's throw from the center of town. The apartments face southwest and the construction is of finest quality: double glazed windows, thorough sound proofing and heat insulation, individually controlled central heating, fully equipped kitchens . . . and outside a swimming pool and the calm of the park. Price: F.Fr. 6,500 to 8,000 per sq.m.

LORÉE de VENCE

Located in a magnificent 2-hectare park on the edge of town, your apartment will overlook a beautiful wooded panorama extending to the nearby Mediterranean. There are two, three and four room apartments, each with a large terrace facing directly south. The Provençal architecture is perfectly adapted to the site and the vegetation of the park, with its two discreetly nestled swimming pools. Price: F.Fr. 6,500 to 9,300 per sq.m.

RETURN THIS COUPON

or send us your visiting card if you wish to receive complimentary, color documentation.

GREGOIRE PROMOTION
L'Orée de Vence B.P. 110-06140 Vence
Tel.: (93) 58 71 82.

Visit us on the C.I.D. stands n° 321-322, 341-342, at the Brussels Exposition, March 3 to 11, 1979.

MARROOM

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 15

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10		7.0	6	57	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.3	7	140	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	14⅜	AM Intl	.28		1.5	7	133	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
14⅝	8⅜	APL	1		10.		18	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
48⅜	33⅝	ARA	1.44		4.3	8	45	35¼	35	35	— ¼
31⅜	19	ASA	1		4.0		337	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48		4.2	5	141	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.7	12	934	31	30¾	30¾	— ½
23¾	12¾	AcmeC	1.20		6.5	6	11	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDe	.84		1.1	5	20	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
13	10⅝	AdaEx	1.26e		11.		12	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e		4.2	7	25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
45¾	32¼	AetnaLf	2.20		5.4	5	295	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅜
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1		5.1	4	10	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen				6		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅜	23¾	AirPrd	.60		2.3	9	113	26	25⅝	25⅝	
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1		5.4	9	31	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	11¼	Alcana	.80		4.6	7	241	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP	pf.87		10.		17	8¼	8¼	8¼	
97½	80¼	AlaP	pf	9	10.		z120	84½	84½	84½	— ½
113	100¾	AlaP	pf	11	11.		z20	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
89	76	AlaP	pf 8.16		10.		z20	78	78	78	—1
18	14⅜	Alascos	1.40		9.7	7	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.8	16	180	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
40	17	Albany	1		3.1	9	9	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
9⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.7	10	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
46¾	24⅜	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	32	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	21⅝	AlcanA	2		5.5	5	326	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	21⅛	AlcoStd	1.40		5.8	5	20	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.9	7	53	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
26	13¾	AllgCp	1		4.6	8	9	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
15	4⅜	AlteaAir					137	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87		9.1		7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
20¼	13¾	AlisLd	1.28		7.7	8	22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	30	AllgL pf	3		8.9		3	34	33¾	33¾	
23⅜	21	AllgL pr2.19			10.		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
19⅜	15¼	AlltgPw	1.72		10.	8	203	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1		5.6	7	67	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50		1.9	12	27	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.9	7	367	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	
31⅜	24¾	AnchH	1.60		5.7	5	24	28¼	28¼	28¼	
26	18⅝	AndClay	1		4.4	8	82	22¾	21⅞	22¾	+ 1⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelico	.30		5.1	5	41	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
13¾	7	Anixter	.32		3.0	5	32	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.2	12	48	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
89	74½	ApPw	pfB.12		10.		z1000	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
22½	8¾	ApldDig				9	107	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
11	3⅜	ApplMg				9	39	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	.96		4.2	7	9	23	23	23	
28¼	18¾	Arcata pf	2		6.7		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
27½	25	Arcata pf2.16			8.3		10	26	26	26	— ½
19½	12⅜	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	10	117	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnf				6	125	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	ArizPS	1.88		9.2	7	153	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.3	5	43	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		6.4	8	x95	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty					89	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.8	5	307	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10		7.4		2	28½	28½	28½	
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		6.2	7	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
49	41¼	ArmCP	pf3.75		8.5		x70	44	43½	44	+ 2
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		5.2	4	13	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
25⅜	15¾	AroCorp	1		4.8	7	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.6	5	23	15¾	15¼	15¼	
27	22¾	Arvin pf	2		8.0		5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.1	11	415	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
39⅜	31	AshlOil	1.60		4.2	6	767	38⅛	37½	38	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.2	7	72	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
21	13	Atlslane	1.20		5.9	5	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	AtlCrEl	1.74		9.0	9	48	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
61⅜	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80		4.7	9	665	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
206	151½	AtlRc	pf	3	1.5		2	201½	201½	201½	— 2½
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.9		14	71	70¾	71	— ½
14¾	9½	AtlasCp					65	12	11⅞	12	
36⅛	23	AutoDte	.52		1.8	15	71	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
35	17¾	AvcoCp	1		5.0	.2	116	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
67½	49	Avco pf	4.20		7.5		2	55¾	55½	55¼	— ¼
19½	13¼	Avery	.52		3.2	9	57	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.70		4.2	6	237	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
63	44¼	Aveon	2.60		5.4	12	1110	48¾	47¾	48	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅜	BT Mtg					185	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.2	5	81	7¾	7½	7⅝	
35⅞	25½	Baldwin	.44		1.3	12	116	33⅜	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
24¾	14	BaldwU	1.20		5.6	5	18	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	25⅛	BldU	pf 2.06			6.4	4	32¼	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
28⅜	19⅛	BallCn	1.20		5.2	6	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
71¾	15⅞	BallyAM	.10			.2	23	991	57¼	56½	56⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅞	23⅜	BaltGE	2.28		8.9	8	102	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.92		4.9	5	18	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.7	8	27	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
31¼	17⅝	BangPnt	.60		2.9	4	21	21	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a		7.2	5	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.3	5	21	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
29⅜	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10		4.5	7	606	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
40	22⅝	BankTr	3		9.0	5	61	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	— ½
29¼	25¼	BkTr	pf2.50		9.4		2	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.1	11	14	11	10⅞	11	
29½	21¼	BarbCr	1.48		5.8	11	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
18⅜	10¾	BarbCR	.32		2.3	11	506	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
26	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.3	7	16	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅜	BarryW	.44		2.8	10	40	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.3	60	14	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	+ ⅛
54⅛	32¼	BauschL	1.72		4.4	8	44	39½	38⅝	39⅜	
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40		1.1	14	421	37⅛	37	37	
5⅝	2½	BayCalP					8	4⅜	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96		9.8	8	15	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	7⅜	BaykCig	.48		5.2	6	9	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
33¾	24⅛	Bearing	.80		3.8	9	28	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.98		4.8	9	478	22⅝	22¾	22½	
58½	47½	BeatF	pf3.38		7.1		134	47¼	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	463	23⅝	23	23⅜	— ⅛
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.5	12	76	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.6	8	370	25¾	24⅝	25⅝	+1
6	2⅜	Beker					71	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
29½	24⅛	BelcoP	.80		2.8	6	91	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		4.5	5	26	22	22	22	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	BeldnH	.36b		4.6	8	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.3	7	185	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	BellInd	.12a		1.8	5	27	6¼	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	47½	BellCd	4.56		8.5	7	45	53½	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.4	6	10	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
43⅛	33¼	Bendix	2.50		6.7	6	68	38¼	37¾	38¼	
25⅜	18⅜	BenfCo	1.80		7.8	6	52	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	43	Benef	pf4.30		9.9		2	43½	43½	43½	
52½	43	Benef	pf4.50		9.7		z10	46½	46½	46½	—1
5¾	2½	BengtB				9	117	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP					7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34½	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	36	26½	25¾	26¼	+ ½
27½	19¼	BethSt	1.40		6.2	4	273	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
40⅜	29	BteThr	.80		2.4	12	41	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅛	BteFd	1.60		5.8	11	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
21½	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.1	11	304	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28		4.8	6	18	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
17¾	13¼	BlissL	1		6.4	7	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.7	11	167	23⅜	23½	23⅝	
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.7	6	101	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.2	7	20	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr				4	143	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
79¾	28¾	Boeki	1.50		2.2	9	1651	69	68⅛	68¾	+ ⅛
33½	22⅝	BoiseC	1.25		4.0	6	377	31¾	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
33¾	22⅝	Borden	1.75		4.6	7	1258	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
34¾	25¾	BorgW	2		7.1	4	185	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
9⅜	2¼	Borrmans	.05e		.6	5	19	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	22¼	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	40	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
12¼	10⅝	BosE	pr1.17		11.		18	10¾	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	13⅛	BosE	pr1.46		11.		28	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	9¼	Bramlf	.36		3.7	5	429	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
32½	28⅛	BraunC	.88		3.3	7	34	24¾	24	24½	+ ⅛
31¼	24½	BrigSt	1.08		4.1	9	42	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	28⅜	BrisM	1.08		3.1	11	243	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	25½	BristM	pf 2		5.1		55	40	39½	39½	— ½
19⅜	13¾	BritPet	.42a		2.2	9	125	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
18½	15¼	BrkwGl	1.08		6.1	8	29	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅜	BkyUG	1.90		9.7	6	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47		9.5		1	26	26	26	
23¾	9½	BrwnShp	.80		4.2	6	2	19	19	19	— ¼
10¾	7¼	Brown	.30		1.7	11	284	u18	17¾	17⅞	+7⅜
30	21⅜	BrwnGp	1.88		6.8	6	76	27¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	BwnFer	.60		4.3	10	167	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
18½	12¾	Brnswk	.70		5.8	6	702	14⅜	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
34¼	27¼	BrnswpfZ	.40		1.3		1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
29	18½	BrushW	1.40		5.3	6	14	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.6	7	1131	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	22	BuffFo	1.60a		5.9	6	1	27	27	27	— ¼
10¼	5¼	Bulova					186	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.9	5	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.8		2	19	19	19	— ⅛
22¼	9½	BunkR	.50		2.3	7	173	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.3		22	24	24	24	— ½
22⅜	16¾	Burlind	1.40		7.7	7	80	18⅛	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	35	BurlNo	1.80		5.5	9	199	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
7¾	6¼	BrlNo	pf.55		9.5		4	7	7	7	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.2		18	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.88		4.0	9	9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
13¼	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		5.8		158	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
88	58¾	Burrgh	2		3.1	11	1303	65¾	64½	65¼	+ ½
28½	14	Butterin	.80		3.9	7	9	20⅝	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
16½	6⅞	Buttes					143	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60		5.8	8	760	54⅜	52	52	—2½
11⅜	4¾	CCI				4	45	7	6¾	7	
15¼	9¼	CI Rty	.10e		.7		25	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
37½	29	CITT	2.40		7.5	8	69	32	32	32	— ⅛
15⅞	7	CLC	.24		2.0	16	22	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13¾	7⅝	CNA Fn				4	467	12¾	12	12⅛	
18½	13¼	CNA pf	2.10		6.5		14	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a		9.6		15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
55	44¼	CPC	2.70		5.3	8	92	51⅛	50¼	51⅛	
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		9.9	8	2	16½	16½	16½	
21⅜	14⅜	CTS	.70		3.8	8	225	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	— ⅛
38½	21¼	CabotC	1.48		4.0	7	57	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
13¾	5¼	Cadence					5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	14	Caesars					32	43⅜	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	13	CalFin	.40b		2.5	14	82	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅝	CampR					6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40½	25¼	CampR	.88a		2.4	18	39	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
38	31	CamSa	1.76		5.3	9	60	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	22½	CampT	1.08		4.6	9	38	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
22½	14¼	CdPac	1.10e		5.2	5	95	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
12¼	9	CanalR	.64		6.8	28	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
		CanAmIl	1a		5.5	7	27	18¼	18¼	18¼	
47¾	37	CapCits	.20		.5	11	49	40¼	39½	40¼	— ⅛
26½	17⅜	CapHold	.92		4.6	8	122	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	CarlingO	.02e		.5	11	433	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
31¼	19¼	Carlisle	1.68		5.3	6	21	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
63½	52	CaroCO	5		9.3		z20	54	54	54	— ½
12	5⅜	CaroFrg	.40		4.1	7	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅜	CarPar	1.96		9.1	7	437	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
31	21¼	CarTec	1.68		6.0	7	105	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	15	CarrCp	1		3.8	8	473	26⅜	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
40	35	Carr pf	2.25		5.8		z30	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
50¾	27¾	Carr pf	1.86		3.8		8	48½	48½	48½	
13⅜	10¾	CarrGn	.98a		8.3		8	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
24	16¼	CarsPir	1		5.7	5	8	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
28⅜	13¼	CartHaw	1		6.5	6	65	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
36⅜	24¾	CartHw	pf 2		7.5		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
10	6¾	CartWhl	.40		4.8	18	75	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	CascNG	.50r		6.7	11	9	7¾	7½	7½	
23¼	15½	CastlCk	.80b		5.0	8	58	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
65	45⅜	CatrpT	2.10		3.5	9	580	59½	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅜	CaseCp	.40		4.8	25	24	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
47½	35⅜	Celanse	3		7.3	6	44	41	40⅝	41	
8⅛	3	Cenco				10	57	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27	12¾	Centex	.20		1.0	9	91	20½	20	20	— ¼
17¾	14½	CenSaW	1.42		9.0	7	267	15¾	15¾	15¾	
22	19⅜	CenHud	1.96		9.9	7	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
17¾	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70		9.9	9	27	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
38½	26½	CnILt	pf2.87		10.		z100	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	12¾	CenIIPS	1.28		9.9	8	274	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	18	CenLaE	1.52		6.1	8	130	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
16¾	14⅜	CeNiPw	1.52		9.9	7	22	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅜	CenSoya	.76		5.6	7	35	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.84		7.0	9	43	26¼	26⅛	26⅜	
37⅜	17⅜	CentrDat	1		3.1	13	70	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅛	CentrTel	.54		7.0	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed	.90		5.2	5	63	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
22	17¼	CessAir	.80		4.4	8	152	18½	18	18	— ⅛
26¼	16¾	Chmln	1.24		5.8	5	548	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
26½	17⅜	Chml	pf1.20		5.6		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72		7.5	6	x252	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	ChartCo	.28		4.3	6	212	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
2	1	ChartCo	wt				112	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35½	27¾	ChrlNY	2.24		7.3	5	8	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅜	7⅜	ChasFd	.72e		8.2		18	8¾	8½	8¾	
37¼	27⅜	ChasM	2.40		8.3	5	654	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
92⅛	81¼	ChasM	pfC				1	83½	83½	83½	— ⅜
14⅜	6½	Chelsea	.50		4.5	52	39	11½	10¾	11	— ½
45⅛	36	ChmNY	3.16		8.3	5	98	38⅜	38¼	38⅛	— ⅜
24¼	20¼	ChNY	pf1.87		8.9		5	21⅜	21	21⅜	
51¾	26⅞	ChesVa	1.80		4.4	12	42	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	20¼	ChesPn	1.08		4.7	11	112	23¼	22	23	— ⅛
35½	24⅜	Chessie	2.32		8.4	8	172	28	27¾	27⅞	— ½
59	43¼	ChiBrl	2a		4.2	8	16	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
11⅜	4	ChiMw				19	45	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
33⅜	6¾	ChiMw	pf				2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
34⅜	23¼	ChiPneT	2		7.9	8	18	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	ChkFull					5	3⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	6¾	ChrisCrf					8	254	11¾	11¾

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1979

Oil Cut, Trade Surplus Plague Japan

Japan's Growth Seen Restricted By Oil Shortfall

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 15 — Japan needs more oil if it is to achieve a 6.3-percent economic growth in the fiscal year beginning in April, Naohiro Amaya, director of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency, said today at the Upper House Commerce and Industry Committee.

The government, which has apparently failed to achieve its target of 7-percent growth in the current fiscal year ending in March, is planning to attain the 6.3-percent target in the next fiscal year. Mr. Amaya's statement came one day after a Finance Ministry announcement that Japan's import of crude from Iran dropped as much as 63.5 percent in January from a year earlier.

Japan, however, has avoided an immediate shortage by boosting oil imports from other countries. Saudi Arabia raised January shipments to Japan on a customs clearance basis by 27.1 percent, Iraq 45.9 percent, Indonesia 20 percent and the United Arab Emirates 28.3 percent, the Finance Ministry said.

As a result, the ministry said, Japan was able to maintain an import level of 25.36 million kiloliters of crude in January, and does not expect a sharp drop in February or March.

Underlining the officials statement, Nomura Securities forecast today that the shortfall in oil supplies from Iran will restrict Japan's economic growth to near 5 percent for the fiscal year starting in April compared with the 6.3-percent target.

The securities firm estimated that if Iran oil supplies are restored this year exports would be only about 3 million barrels daily, or 50 percent of Iran's former capacity. It also forecast Saudi Arabia's oil output will average 8.5 MBD in the year at the most.

Nomura estimated Japan's growth for the current fiscal year ending in March will be 5.5 percent, down from the government's projection of around 6 percent. Nomura expects wholesale prices for the fourth quarter this year to be up about 10 percent from a year earlier.

Japan's current-account surplus, estimated at an annual rate of about $10 billion in the January-March quarter of this year, will dwindle to an annual rate of about $4 billion in the July-September quarter, it forecast. Nomura also said it believed the yen is likely to move within a range of 190 to 220 to the dollar in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1980.

Separately, the Bank of Japan denied a press report it is considering a mild precautionary credit squeeze to prevent a sharp rise in prices and a large buildup of corporate inventories.

Mexico Enlarges Size of Euroloan

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — Mexico's state electricity utility Commision, Federal de Electricidad, will increase the size of its syndicated Eurocredit to $500 million from the originally planned $300 million, market sources here said today.

They said no change is foreseen in the plan to issue the credit in two equal tranches of 10 and 12 years with indicated spreads of ⅞ and 1 percent over London interbank offered rates (Libor).

Meanwhile, Venezuela's state housing authority, Instituto Nacional de Vivienda, has arranged a one-year credit of $186 million at half a point over Libor.

In New York, Banco de la Nacion Argentina, a government-owned development bank, announced it had raised $300 million in a 10-year financing, paying ¾ percent over Libor.

In Tokyo, an international syndicate of 11 banks will sign an agreement next month to supply a $100-million loan to Siderbras of Brazil. The 12-year loan, to be raised in the Asian-dollar market, will carry interest at 1⅛ percent above Libor.

Megal Finance, a unit of Ruhrgas and Gaz de France, plans a 150-million Deutsche mark, 10-year offering. The coupon is expected at 6¾ percent and the issue price is expected to be at a discount of 99.

A 50-million DM, six-year private placing for Akzo will be priced at par bearing a coupon of 6½ percent.

Elsewhere, Itel Finance International intends to float a $25-million, eight-year Eurobond bearing a coupon of 10¼ percent. The issue will be guaranteed by Itel Corp., which engages mainly in selling and leasing computer and transportation equipment.

Viking Resources International N.V.

N.A.V. as at 31-1-79
$23.65 (D.Fls. 47.87)

INFORMATION:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

U.S. Warns of Protectionist Surge If Japan Fails to Cut Its Surplus

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — U.S. officials have bluntly warned the Japanese government that unless it makes quick and visible progress in reducing its trade surplus, Congress may take discriminatory action against Japanese exports to this country.

Japan had a trade surplus of about $12 billion with the United States last year, up 50 percent from 1977. On a worldwide basis, Japan had a massive $24.7-billion surplus, while the U.S. worldwide deficit totaled $34.2 billion.

In a year when declining U.S. economic activity and rising unemployment are forecast, the adverse balances with Japan strengthen protectionist sentiment. Officials have passed the message that unless Japan takes some short-term measures to reduce its surpluses, there is a risk that the multilateral trade treaty will fail in Congress.

But sources labeled "grossly exaggerated" a report that President Carter, in a letter to Premier Masayoshi Ohira, had threatened to cancel his appearance at a mid-year Tokyo economic summit if Japan did not reverse its course on trade (IHT, Feb. 13). The Carter letter expressed some concern that Mr. Ohira had appeared to have abandoned the 7-percent growth target set for this year at the Bonn economic summit by former Premier Takeo Fukuda. "But it's nonsense to suggest that Mr. Carter held the summit as hostage for Japanese agreement on trade," a source said.

Japan Envoy to Washington

To explain the views of his new administration, Mr. Ohira dispatched Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa to Washington for a round of candid talks last week. What he got and took back with him was an unexpected dose of sharp criticism. Sen. Lloyd Bensten, D-Tex., told Mr. Yasukawa that "to protect our country," he favored a temporary surcharge on Japanese imports. Privately Sen. Bentsen believes that the administraton has taken too soft a line on Japan, and rejects the theory that the 10-percent import surcharge during the Nixon era did not work. Sen. Bensten believes the Nixon surcharge was the first step in correcting the yen-dollar relationship.

The Carter administraton officially rejects the surcharge as a crude weapon. But in separate sessions, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss warned Mr. Yasukawa that the only way to avert calamitous action in Congress is to do more to reduce the heavy trade and the current-account (trade and services) surpluses.

In an interview before returning to Japan, Mr. Yasukawa said he had assured the United States that Mr. Ohira had "no intention whatsoever" of slowing the growth of the Japanese economy. A "tougher" Japanese attitude risking confrontation with the United States, widely reported from Japan, was a "one-sided" misinterpretation of the facts, he said.

[From Tokyo, UPI quoted government officials saying that Mr. Ohira wants to thwart a resurgence of economic frictions with the United States and has told his aides to take appropriate measures to correct the lopsided bilateral trade.]

Carli Proposes New Bond Oil-Payments Instrument

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — Guido Carli, former governor of Italy's central bank, suggested today the creation of a new payments instrument capable of preserving the purchasing power of oil exporting countries.

Such an instrument, dubbed an "advance payment purchase bond (APPB)," could reduce the exposure of the major oil exporters to the risks of price inflation and dollar depreciation over relatively long periods, Mr. Carli said at a seminar organized by the Financial Times.

Mr. Carli put much of the blame for the current growth crisis on the inability of the international monetary system to adapt sufficiently rapidly to economic and political changes. The increasing oil prices will continue to bring about structural surpluses in the payments balances of some of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said. He added that he feared the size of these surpluses would increase rather than diminish.

This clearly points to the necessity of complementing the existing monetary system with an asset suitable to counter medium-term payments disequilibria, he said. The APPB he is suggesting would reduce the dollar and inflation risks for OPEC members.

The interest rate on the non-marketable APPBs should not fall below comparable market rates in the issuing country, Mr. Carli said, adding that OPEC countries should be able to convert national currency received on redemption of the bonds into another currency on foreign exhange markets if they cannot make purchases in goods and services desired from the issuing country.

To the extent it is feasable, an OPEC member might want to obtain currency for APPB purchases directly from international companies that extract oil in that particular country. This would enable oil firms to bypass the foreign exchange markets, Mr. Carli explained.

EOE to Trade In Put Options

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — The European Options Exchange, in an effort to boost its lower-than-anticipated business, will introduce put options March 1 and reduce commission rates on three-fourths of its transactions.

The EOE opened last April as a market for call options, contracts to buy shares at a stated price up to a specific date. Put options are contracts to sell shares in the future. So far, daily turnover, which averaged 1,176 contracts in January, has been far below the break-even point of about 7,000 contracts a day.

Accord Reached On Oil Project In Po Hai Bay

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Japan and China have reached basic agreement on a joint project to develop oil fields in the Bay of Po Hai at an estimated cost of $2 billion to be financed by Japan, official sources said today.

The agreement was reached after nearly a month of talks in Tokyo between Chinese and Japanese officials and is the first oil-development joint project concluded by China with foreign interests, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Japanese sources also said that Peking is, in principle, ready to work with major U.S. and European oil companies, as well as Japanese oil companies, in development of the potentially far more promising deposits off the Pearl River estuary in southern China. A flow of only two million tons of crude a year is to be taken from the Bay of Po Hai, off the coast near Tientsin in the Peking region, and the oil there is heavy and waxy. Deposits off the Pearl River, however, are believed to be light oil and more suitable for Japan.

Repayment in Oil

A formal announcement of the Japan-China agreement may be made before the discussions end Feb. 23 provided that the two sides settle the currency in which China is to repay the $2 billion in loans, likely to come from Japan's Export-Import Bank. While it has been decided that China will repay Japan with oil, the outstanding question is whether the repayment in oil should be valued in yen or dollars. The Chinese prefer dollars and the Japanese cling to yen, in which the Ex-Im Bank customarily makes all its loans.

The basic agreement provides for Japan to carry out exploration to determine the extent of the Po Hai Bay deposits and to construct refineries. The agreement allows for China to provide oil to Japan from other sources if there proves to be little exploitable oil under the shallow Bay of Po Hai.

China currently supplies just over 2 percent of Japan's oil and the vast majority of crude shipped to the nation, which imports 99 percent of its oil, comes from the Mideast. Doubts about Iranian supplies and the need to import commodities from China to pay for rapidly increasing Japanese shipments to China lie behind the Japanese wish to conclude a new oil deal with the mainland.

U.S. Drops Plan Cutting Bank Profits

Officials Are Unable To Agree on Method

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The Carter administration has quietly abandoned its effort to devise a special profit guideline for banks, many of which are reporting their biggest gains in earnings in years, according to a senior economic adviser.

He said the effort was abandoned after extended discussions between the Council on Wage and Price Stability and the Federal Reserve Board and other bank supervisory agencies.

But a council spokesman denied the report, saying that the staff was continuing its effort to write a special profit-margin test for commercial banks. In the absence of such a regulation, he said, the industry would be subject to the general profit-margin test that applies to most industries.

Bankers have complained that this test would be unreasonably exacting because bank profits were depressed for several years. The general rule limits the ratio of pretax profits-to-sales to the average of such ratios for the best two of the three years before 1978.

Barry Bosworth, director of the Council, said last week that the heart of the difficulty in writing a standard for banks was the Fed's regulation Q, which limits interest on savings and time deposits. He thinks the remedy is to let banks pay higher interest rates on time deposits. This has not been well-received at the Fed and the indications are that an impasse has been reached.

The problem on the price side is how to control the price of the money banks lend without also controlling the interest rates they charge and bringing market dislocations that the government says it wants to avoid.

Two officials conceded that the decision might be criticized as being unfair to other sectors that may have to abide by more rigorous standards. Both argued, however, that any standard under consideration would have resulted in from 20 to 40 percent of the banks being listed as out of compliance.

U.S. Industrial Output Up 0.1%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — U.S. industrial production rose a sluggish 0.1 percent in January seasonally adjusted, the smallest gain since output declined 0.6 percent in January, 1978, the Federal Reserve reported today.

Separately, the Business Council lowered its estimate of inflation-adjusted U.S. economic growth between the fourth quarter of 1978 and the fourth quarter of 1979 to "just under 1 percent" from the 2.5-percent projection in September.

The Commerce Department also reported business inventories rose $2.37 billion, or 0.6 percent, to a seasonally adjusted $373.85 billion in December from November, when inventories rose 1.1 percent.

January's rise in production compared with a revised 0.7-percent gain in December, originally reported at 0.6 percent. The index stood at 150.7 percent of the 1967 average in January, 8.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

The Fed said the weather somewhat affected production in January, as it did in 1978. Output of consumer goods rose 0.1 percent compared with a 0.6-percent rise in December and was 6.3 percent higher than a year earlier. Auto assemblies were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.9 million units, 4-percent below December. Business equipment production rose 0.1 percent compared with a 0.7-percent advance in December.

Growth Forecast 'Just Under 1%'

The Business Council meeting was told that the outlook for inflation has deteriorated, with the latest projection indicating an increase in the consumer price index of just over 7.5 percent, fourth quarter to fourth quarter, compared with the previous 7-percent estimate.

The report also forecast that due to slower growth, unemployment is expected to rise to 6.8 percent by year-end, up from the current 5.8 percent. The majority of the council's economic consultants are expecting a period of flat, or even moderately declining, gross national product, while even the most optimistic expect only modest progress toward subduing inflation.

Exxon chairman Clifton Garvin, in presenting the new report to the council, which is composed of top U.S. business leaders, said that the consultants were unanimous that some slowdown in growth was essential to control inflation.

The council's average forecast for inflation finds the rate of consumer price increases decelerating from an annual rate of 8.5 percent in the first quarter of this year to just under 7 percent in the fourth quarter. But Mr. Garvin told the meeting that "preliminary inflation projections for 1980 imply little, if any, further progress in getting price increases down.

The Commerce Department said total business sales rose 1 percent in December to a seasonally adjusted $271.09 billion, compared with a 1.1-percent increase in November. The ratio of inventories-to-sales was 1.38 in December, unchanged from November.

Inventories rose $715 million at the manufacturing level in December to $197.3 billion, compared with a $1.85-billion advance in November.

Big Board Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices declined today in slow trading on news of further rises in oil prices and fears resistance to the new government in Iran may delay resumption of oil exports.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.69 to 829.09 while declining issues outnumbered advances 805 to 562. Volume rose to 22.62 million shares from 27.22 million yesterday.

One Wall Street analyst said the market is "still waiting to see if the new government in Iran can control things." But despite the gloomy news background, analysts said they were encouraged by the low volume and modest extent of the weakness.

Although the market often weakens late Thursday ahead of weekly banking statistics, it was firming slightly before the close. After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's M-1 money supply rose $2.9 billion in the Feb. 7 reporting week. M-1 Plus rose $2.5 billion, and M-2 rose $3.2 billion. The average M-1 for the latest four weeks is off 2.5 percent from the 13 weeks previously while M-2 was up 1.5 percent.

American Telephone added ⅛ to 64½ in active trading. A block of 76,200 shares moved at 64¼ and another of 25,000 at 64⅜.

CBS lost 2½ to 52 after the company said higher costs for special programming and other factors will reduce its first quarter profits.

Time Inc. said it will consider a dividend increase at its April board meeting and the stock added ⅜ to 39¾.

Western Union, which reported lower fourth quarter profits, added one to 17.

American Stock Exchange prices were mixed. The index rose 0.42 to 162.58 and the average price per share was up three cents but declines led advances 288 to 262.

SEC Urges Controls on Options Market

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — New controls and surveillence procedures for the options markets are needed to correct sales-practice abuses, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission staff report released today.

[The recommendations appear to dim the New York Stock Exchange's hopes for early SEC approval of options trading, AP-Dow Jones reported, as the report sharply criticized NYSE surveillance of trading in stocks it currently lists and recommended "a complete inspection" by the SEC of the exchange's surveillance system to determine whether it is policing its members as required by federal securities law and its own regulations.]

SEC chairman Harold Williams told a press conference the commission hopes the moratorium on options markets expansion can be lifted within a year. He said the SEC will issue a statement on the matter later this month.

The report said that "options can provide useful alternative investment strategies to those who understand the complexities and risks." However, it reported regulatory "inadequacies in the options markets" and made 75 recommendations to improve the regulatory framework.

These include changes in SEC rules and in self-regulatory rules, practices and procedures which govern the conduct of options traders, market makers and salesmen.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Allegheny Ladium Industries

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	331.08	246.31
Profits	12.46	11.22
Per share	1.17	1.06
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,306.	908.48
Profits	33.37	25.43
Per share	2.75	2.94

Campbell Soup

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	595.60	540.10
Profits	39.40	34.62
Per Share	1.18	1.03
First Half	1978	1977
Revenue	1,130.	1,010.
Profits	70.33	62.76
Per Share	2.09	1.86

Chicago & North West. Transp.

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	172.90	139.90
Profits	6.98	2.18
Per Share	1.57	0.49
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	651.60	562.70
Profits	15.74	14.49
Per Share	3.55	3.26

Colgate-Palmolive

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,150.	1,010.
Profits	42.45	41.02
Per Share	0.52	0.51
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,310.	3,870.
Profits	175.57	165.70
Per Share	2.15	2.07

Combustion Engineering

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	657.00	621.00
Profits	28.32	23.44
Per Share	1.74	1.46
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,330.	2,040.
Profits	80.31	67.18
Per Share	4.97	4.17

Ford Motor

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	11,200.	10,120.
Profits	282.00	393.00
Per share	2.35	3.32
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	42,800.	37,800.
Profits	1,589.	1,673.
Per share	13.35	14.16

Grace (W.R.) & Co.

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,170.	1,100.
Profits	39.17	31.47
Per Share	0.96	0.78
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,310.	4,060.
Profits	170.40	145.74
Per Share	4.23	3.63

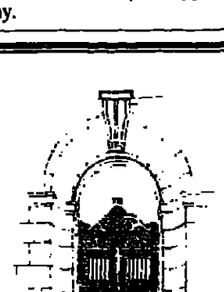
Reynolds (R.J.) Industries

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,700.	1,520.
Profits	122.00	131.90
Per Share	2.48	2.71
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	6,620.	6,360.
Profits	441.90	423.50
Per Share	9.01	8.72

Safeway Stores

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	3,920.	3,600.
Profits	47.90	31.98
Per Share	1.83	1.22
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	12,600.	11,200.
Profits	146.10	102.30
Per Share	5.60	3.93

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD



EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 14 to March 4
from 5 p.m.

BADRUTT'S PALACE
HOTEL
ST. MORITZ

AKENI

"Service to the Individual"

Do you make Money in BULL MARKET?
Do you make Money in BEAR MARKET?

If your answer is YES then you do not need us.

If your answer is NO then please ask for our

"NO PROFIT - NO FEES INVESTMENT PLAN"

by filling up the Coupon below.

To: Akeni Investment Management
Postfach 593, 8027 ZURICH, Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/46.94.44 or 01/46.94.47.
Telex: 58.598 (Akni CH).

Name: .....
Address: .....



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 4.8 billion in assets; US$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 15

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅞	23¼	NoStPw 2.16	8.9	7	47	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
44	37¾	NSPw pf3.60	9.3		z200	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅜
49¾	44	NSPw pf4.10	9.3		z10	44	44	44	—½
49¾	43¼	NSPw pf4.11	9.2		z10	44¾	44¾	44¾	
38½	23⅛	NorTel .80	2.2	10	192	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+⅛
6½	3½	Nthgate			11	5½	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
49⅞	21⅝	Nortrp 1.60	4.6	6	26	34⅝	34¼	34½	—⅛
37⅛	22¼	NwstAirl .75	2.8	8	1903	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—¾
28¾	21⅝	NwtBcp 1.16	4.8	7	177	24⅜	24	24⅜	
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40	7.6	6	23	32¼	31¾	31¾	—⅛
35	23	NwtInd 1.75	6.5	5	361	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+¼
46½	28½	NwtInd wt			11	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36	9.3		146	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	10.	9	20	10⅛	10	10	
38¾	27½	NwStW 1.40	4.5	6	15	31	30⅞	31	—¼
27¾	25	Norton 1.15	4.4	7	197	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+⅛
21¾	15½	NorSim .92b	5.9	6	343	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
36¼	25¼	Nucor .36	1.0	7	58	34½	33⅞	34½	+⅛
		— O-O-O —							
25⅛	16⅛	OKC 1.20	4.8	9	65	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+¼
22¾	14⅛	OakInd		21	64	21⅞	21½	21½	—¼
26⅝	14⅞	OcciPet 1.25	6.5		1179	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+¼
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet wt			147	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+¼
42⅝	26¾	OccIP pf2.16	7.1		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
84⅝	48½	OccIP pf3.60	6.0		3	60½	60½	60½	+¼
82½	48¼	OccIP pf 4	6.7		10	60	60	60	+½
27	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		29	23	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
24	18½	OccIP pf2.12	11.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30	11.		18	21½	21⅜	21⅜	—¼
35¼	22⅝	Ogden 1.80	6.2	5	41	29	28½	28⅝	—⅜
19¼	14⅛	OhioEd 1.76	11.	14	1875	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+¼
50	41	OhEd pf4.40	10.		z90	42½	42	42	—½
109	99½	OhE pf10.48	10.		z50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—⅛
111	102	OhE pf10.76	10.		z60	103	103	103	
87½	75	OhP pf 8.04	11.		z100	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	
85½	73	OhP pfB7.60	10.		z280	74½	73¾	74½	+¼
83⅛	73¼	OhP pfC7.60	11.		z30	71½	d71½	71½	—¾
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG2.27	10.		43	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+¼
124	113½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z520	115½	115½	115½	—½
123	114	OhP pfF 14	12.		z440	116	115	115	—½
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.1	9	112	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
10¾	8⅝	OklGE pf.80	8.2		z200	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
24⅝	18	OklaNG 1.60	7.5	6	34	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅛
25¾	13⅛	Olin .88	4.9	7	160	18⅛	18	18	—¼
36½	18⅜	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	40	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	—⅝
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.4	7	23	19⅛	19	19	—¼
11¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.1	8	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
16¾	14⅛	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	82	15	14⅞	15	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20	2.9	4	93	7	6⅞	7	+¼
9¼	7⅝	OrionC .30	3.5	8	216	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40	8.1	5	74	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
33⅞	18⅛	OutletCo 1	4.8	5	102	21	20⅝	21	
18½	13	OverhDr .70	4.4	6	14	16	15¾	15⅝	+⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr 1.10	6.0	4	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29	20⅛	OverSh .50b	2.3	5	15	22⅝	21¾	22	+⅜
35⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.5	6	121	26½	26¼	26½	—¼
24⅝	17½	OwenIll 1.26	6.4	5	346	19¾	19½	19⅝	—¼
76	60	OwnII pf4.75	7.4		6	64½	64	64	
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin .68	7.7	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
		— P-Q —							
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .64	3.8	10	18	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
12⅛	8	PNBMt .82e	8.2	8	15	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
31½	23⅝	PPG 1.84	6.8	6	174	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
21⅞	9½	PSA		8	13	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
13⅞	11¼	PacAS 1.24	10.		23	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
24⅝	21⅜	PacGE 2.32	9.3	8	521	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg 2	9.6	7	50	20⅞	20¾	20¾	—⅛
57⅝	33⅝	PacLm 2.20	5.0	13	14	44⅝	44	44	—¼
21½	17¼	PNwTel 1.52	8.7	6	42	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
7-32	1-32	PNwTel rt			227	1-16	1-32	1-32	
54⅝	30¼	PacPet 1.14	2.1	12	11	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
23	19⅛	PacPw 1.92	9.4	8	106	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
17	14	PacTT 1.40	9.4	8	72	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	10	PacTin .80	4.9	7	62	u16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+¾
13⅛	6¼	PaineW .44	5.7	4	196	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
17	12⅝	PalW pf1.30	9.5		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅝	13⅜	PalmBc 1.20	6.7	5	22	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Pamida .12	2.7	11	15	4½	4½	4½	
10⅞	4⅜	PanAm		3	739	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
48	36⅛	PanEP 2.80	6.1	7	818	45¾	45¼	45¾	
23⅛	14¾	Papcrft 1.14b	6.2	9	21	18⅜	18¼	18¼	—⅜
16¼	10¾	Pargas 1.08	8.2	12	15	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
21⅝	18⅛	ParkDr .24	1.2	7	154	20⅝	20	20¼	
30⅝	20¼	ParHan 1.10	4.2	8	73	26⅝	26	26¼	
29⅝	17½	ParkPn .60b	2.2	9	21	27¾	27	27⅜	+⅜
14¼	7	PatPtt		27	74	12⅞	12	12	—⅛
24½	15½	Paylsnw .50	2.7	9	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
29⅝	20	Peabdy .28b	1.3	9	24	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
7⅞	5½	Pengo			13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅝	13⅞	PenCen			183	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA			10	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			44	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
4⅞	2⅜	PenDix			116	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
43¼	29⅜	Penney 1.76	5.6	7	474	31½	31⅛	31¼	—½
23	19	PaPL 1.92	9.4	7	52	20⅜	20½	20½	—¼
51¼	44	PaPL pf4.40	9.8		z20	45	45	45	
52½	44	PaPL pf4.50	10		z210	46¼	44¾	44¾	—1¾
95½	80	PaPL pf8.40	10		z100	84	83½	84	+1
107¼	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.1		z10	102	102	102	
127	112½	PaPL pf 13	11.		z20	114¾	114¾	114¾	
92½	74½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z30	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1¼
42½	31½	Penwlt 2.20	6.7	7	53	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+⅛
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60	7.8		4	20⅝	20½	20½	
34⅝	26⅜	Pennzol 2	6.0	9	154	33½	32⅞	33⅜	
14	7	PeopDr .24	2.2	7	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.6	7	209	33½	33⅜	33½	—⅛
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo 1	4.1	10	1161	24¼	24	24⅛	
31	17	PerkinE .52	1.8	13	423	29	28⅝	29	
17¼	8⅝	Perlec		7	66	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie 1.20a	3.2	11	1020	38⅛	37	37	—1
35⅝	27	Petrolan 1.04	3.1	8	33	33¼	33	33¼	—¼
25⅛	20¾	PetRs 2.47e	12.		12	21⅜	21¼	21¼	—⅛
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.6		4	20¼	20⅛	20¼	—¼
39	25½	Pfizer 1.20	4.0	10	1016	31⅛	30¾	30¾	—⅜
28⅝	17⅝	PhelpD .60	2.2	23	268	27	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
19⅛	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	16	109	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40	9.9		z50	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1⅛
88¾	73½	PhilE pf7.85	10		z20	78½	76½	78½	—1
87	73	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z30	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	
28⅝	17	PhiloSub .96	4.0	8	18	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
76¾	56	PhilMr 2.05	3.1	10	421	67½	66⅝	66¾	—⅜
8½	3¾	PhilInd .28	5.9	5	17	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	—⅛
13⅛	9¾	PhilInd pf 1	9.5		2	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
36⅝	27½	PhilPet 1.20	3.6	7	1474	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+½
18	8⅞	PhilVH .60	4.7	4	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.1	6	145	11½	10½	11½	+⅝
10⅛	5	Pier 1 .20	2.0	6	93	10	10	10	
47⅜	33⅛	Pilsbry 1.52	4.6	6	152	33⅞	33¼	33⅛	
31½	24½	Pioner 1.92	6.3	8	x83	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	+⅛
21¼	11½	PionrEl		9	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
29	18⅝	PitneyB 1.20	4.8	8	125	25	24⅞	25	—⅛
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.9	30	2770	21	20	20¼	—⅝
10⅛	3⅞	PlanRsc		8	55	6⅛	6	5⅞	—⅛
23⅞	10⅞	Plantrn .12	.6	14	33	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅝	6⅝	Playboy .12	.7	26	95	17⅝	17	17⅛	—½
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1.25e	6.0	9	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
31½	16	Pneumo 1	4.2	11	29	24½	24	24	—⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.5	10	245	13⅜	12⅞	13½	—¼
60¼	23½	Polaroid 1	2.0	15	960	50¾	49⅞	50⅛	+⅜
30½	14⅝	Pndrosa .30	1.7	6	74	17¾	17¼	17½	+⅜
36	18½	PopeTal 1.16	4.4	5	10	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+⅛
22½	13	Portec .80b	5.0	8	66	16¼	15¾	16	—¼
20⅜	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.6	9	55	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
28⅛	23⅝	PorG pf2.60	10.		11	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
39¼	23⅛	Potltch 1.16	3.6	8	98	32⅛	31¾	32	—½
15¾	13½	PotmEl 1.34	9.6	5	583	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.6		z1550	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+½
26¼	15½	Premier .64	2.6	10	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
44⅝	21¾	PrimeCm		21	99	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+⅝
93	73⅜	ProctG 3	3.6	13	160	82⅞	82½	82⅝	—⅛
16¼	8½	ProdRsh .50	3.9	8	26	13	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
26⅜	18⅜	Proler		39	10	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+⅜
18½	15⅝	PSvCol 1.60	9.6	10	169	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24¾	21⅞	PSCol pf2.10	9.6		3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—¼
29	24	PSInd 2.16	8.5	9	83	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
87	77½	PSIn pf 7.15	9.3		z10	77	d77	77	—⅛
109¼	101	PSIn pf9.44	9.2		z100	102½	102½	102½	
22½	18⅝	PSvNH 2.12	10.	6	56	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
29¾	25	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z100	26¼	25½	25½	—¾
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.76	9.0	7	77	19¾	19½	19½	—¼
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.12	9.7	7	428	22	21¾	21⅞	
16½	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40	9.5		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
49½	42⅝	PSEG pf4.18	9.7		z10	43	43	43	—½
59½	52¼	PSEG pf5.05	9.3		z10	54¼	54¼	54¼	—1
25¼	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.3		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	—¼
78⅛	69	PSEG pf6.80	9.9		z100	69	69	69	
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43	9.7		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
123½	109	PSE pf12.25	11.		z110	113⅛	113	113	—⅛
91	76	PSEG pf8.08	10.		z50	80½	80½	80½	
89⅞	75⅝	PSEG pf7.52	9.2		z2000	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+2¼
10⅝	5⅛	Publick			60	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	4¼	PR Cem		3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
18¼	15¼	PgSPL 1.56	9.3	8	47	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
48	24	Pullmn 1.60	4.9	6	175	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
20⅛	14⅞	Purex 1.16	7.4	7	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
6⅛	2⅜	PurlnFo		6	258	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅜	19⅞	Purolr 1.28	5.0	8	12	25½	25½	25½	
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO 1.20	5.0	7	227	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅝	QuakStO .88	6.2	10	51	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
25	18⅛	Quanex 1	4.0	8	113	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	3.0	8	72	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
		— R-R-R —							
33⅞	23	RCA 1.40	5.3	7	493	26½	26¼	26¼	—½
74	58½	RCA pf 4	6.7		5	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
17½	9⅝	RTE .60	5.4	6	7	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
20	9	RLC .56	3.9	5	49	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur .58	4.8	8	953	12⅛	11⅞	12	
17	4	Ramad .12e	1.2	29	635	10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
20¾	15¾	Ranco .76	4.8	7	29	15⅝	d15⅛	15¾	—⅛
16¾	6	RapAm .40e	2.5	3	256	16	15⅜	15⅝	—¼
40⅝	24½	Raybl 1.60b	5.1	6	19	31¾	31¼	31½	—⅛
27¾	14¾	Raymndin 1	6.5	4	69	15½	15	15⅝	
58¾	30¼	Raythn 1.60	3.7	9	397	44¼	43½	43⅝	—⅝
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.5	7	491	22	20½	22	+1⅝
21⅞	12¼	RltRef 1.93	12.	8	5	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
7⅝	3½	Redman .03e	.6	4	60	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	7.6	7	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
29⅞	21⅝	ReevsB 1.80	6.2	4	8	28⅞	28½	28⅞	—⅛
16⅝	18⅛	ReichCh .74	6.3	9	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
41	27⅝	ReinEl 1.50	4.8	8	61	31½	31¼	31⅜	—⅛
39⅝	25⅜	ReinGp 1.60b	4.3	4	40	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	—⅛
59	40⅝	RelG pf2.20	3.9		10	56½	55½	56½	—½
27⅞	23⅝	RelG pf2.60	11.		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
28⅜	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		10	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
23½	11¾	RepCp .32e	1.7	4	44	19¾	18	19¼	+¾
30	20¾	RepFnS 1.50	5.8	4	8	26	26	26	—¼
3	1⅜	RepMtg			13	2	2	2	
27¼	21¼	RepStl 1.80a	7.0	4	38	26⅛	25⅞	25¾	—¼
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.6	7	54	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	1.8	11	190	13⅜	12⅝	13	—⅛
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	7.5		59	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+½
31½	17⅝	RevcoD .64	2.8	10	113	23	22¾	23	+⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Revere		5	85	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon 1.30	2.6	13	220	50⅝	50	50¼	—¼
20½	11⅝	Rexham .60	3.2	9	49	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .96	5.4	6	28	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—½
65	53½	Reynln 3.80	6.7	7	426	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+⅜
49⅛	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.4		1259	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+¼
39¾	24½	ReyMtl 1.80	4.9	6	159	36½	36⅛	36⅜	
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50	5.8		46	77	77	77	
25¼	15¼	RichCo 1.20	6.3	4	4	19	19	19	—¼
31	19⅞	RchMer 1.06	4.6	9	73	23¼	22¾	23⅛	—⅛
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT 1.50	8.6	6	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+¼
35¼	20⅝	RioGran .90	3.1	6	94	29	28⅝	29	+½
18⅞	13¼	RioGr pf.80	5.3		13	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
26	16⅞	RiteAid .42	2.2	7	196	19⅝	19	19½	—⅜
20½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.8	6	28	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.4	6	37	30	29½	29⅝	+⅜
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.4	8	183	9	8⅞	9	
19⅞	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.4	7	23	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.5	7	27	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockwr 1	8.4	5	35	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
38⅝	29⅝	Rockwl 2.40	6.4	7	108	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
34½	26⅝	RkInt pf1.35	4.1		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—¼
40¼	29⅛	RohmH 1.52	4.3	8	15	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
19⅞	7¼	RohrInd		6	37	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
23	14¾	Rollins .60	3.5	8	37	17	17	17	
59⅞	25½	Rolm		30	96	57⅝	55⅝	57⅝	+1½
11⅞	10¼	Roper .90	8.5	4	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
21½	13	Rorer .76	4.9	11	292	15¾	15⅜	15½	—⅛
23	15	Rosario .50a	2.5	12	79	20¼	20	20	—⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan .10	.4	11	663	22⅞	20¼	22¼	+1½
20⅝	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.3	8	27	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+⅛
65½	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.7	6	268	63⅜	62⅝	63	—⅜
34¼	21⅜	Rubbrm .76	3.3	9	169	23¼	22¾	23¼	+⅜
13⅝	9⅜	RussTog .88	8.6	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
23¼	14⅝	RyanH 1	6.3	6	33	16⅛	16	16	
30⅝	13¼	RyderS .80	3.6	6	102	22½	22⅛	22½	
		— S-S-S —							
10¾	5⅛	SCA .35t	4.2	13	247	8½	8	8⅜	+⅛
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	6.1	4	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
23¾	6¼	SPSTec .50	3.1	7	12	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
36⅞	22½	Sabine .56	1.6	23	16	34¼	34	34	—¼
13	6⅝	Safadin .32	3.1	10	40	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
46	35⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.3	8	57	41⅝	41¼	41½	—⅛
16⅜	9½	SagaCo .44	4.3	5	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
29⅝	21⅜	SJoMn 1.30	4.5	15	120	29	28½	28⅞	—⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	9.8	7	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
43⅝	38⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6.6	5	x25	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.1		47	11⅛	11	11	
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	6.0	8	1014	30¼	30⅛	30¼	—⅛
8¾	5⅛	Salant .40	5.9	5	35	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
21¾	9½	Sambos .60	6.0	7	291	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	54	15⅛	15¼	15¼	—⅛
16½	9	SJuanR 1.05t	7.4	20	16	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
23¼	12⅝	Sanders .40	2.4	8	70	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
39½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.20	6.5	6	710	34⅛	33⅞	34	+½
10¾	8	SFeIn pf.50	5.4		6	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
40½	22¾	SFeInt .72	2.6	11	362	27¾	27¼	27⅝	—⅛
19⅞	13	SgtWel .88	6.0	7	11	14¾	14½	14⅝	—⅜
7½	4	SoulRE			51	7	7	7	+⅛
8½	3¼	SavASto		18	55	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
15	6⅜	SavOnD .36	3.9	7	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
13⅝	10⅜	SavEIP 1	9.0	4	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅞	11½	SavE pf1.28	11.		8	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
24¾	11⅞	Savin .50	3.6	3	43	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
8⅝	4⅞	Saxon		8	79	5⅝	5	5⅛	
6	2⅞	Schaefer			26	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3	8	480	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.6	27	193	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
101	64⅛	Schlmb 1.40	1.4	17	489	98⅝	97½	98⅛	+⅞
21⅜	18	SCOA .80	4.1	8	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+¼
6¾	3½	ScottLad .3er	7.6		58	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.6	6	14	24⅞	24½	24⅞	—⅛
21¾	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.6	7	12	18	17¾	18	+⅛
19¼	12⅝	ScottP .84	4.9	7	482	17¼	17	17	—¼
12⅝	8½	Scottys .32	2.7	8	36	11¾	11½	11¾	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.5	6	87	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder		16	41	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅞	8½	Scud pf.81e	9.4		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
36⅛	16⅛	SeaConl .42	1.9	6	50	22⅛	22⅛	22½	—⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.1	6	110	27¼	26⅝	27	
15½	6¾	SeabWA .40b	3.1	5	102	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
31½	23	Seafst .96	3.9	7	36	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
30⅝	20⅛	Seagrm 1.12	3.8	11	312	29½	29⅛	29½	+⅜
17½	9⅝	Seagrv .17e	1.1	8	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
29¼	14⅝	SealPw 1.10	5.2	6	7	21⅜	21¼	21¼	—⅛
16⅝	10⅛	SearleG .52	4.3		501	12⅛	11⅞	12	
28⅛	19⅛	Sears 1.12a	5.5	8	1207	20⅝	20¼	20½	—⅛
14⅝	7¼	Seatraln		6	109	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
48¼	26¾	Sedco .64	2.4	8	322	27	d25½	26⅞	—⅝
15⅜	11⅛	SelgLt 1.20b	9.4	6	4	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt .28	3.6	5	37	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr .48	5.4	6	38	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
28⅞	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.9	6	56	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+½
34½	17	Shapell .15	.6	3	26	26	26	26	+¼
17½	5¼	ShearH .40	3.9	3	63	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
37⅝	28½	ShellOil 2	6.4	6	390	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	
50¾	37⅝	ShellT 1.33e	2.6	10	1	50½	50½	50½	—½
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	142	10¾	10½	10½	
21¼	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35	7.9		2	17	17	17	+½
18⅛	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.0		2	15½	15½	15½	—½
31⅞	19⅞	Shrwin			75	22	21½	21¾	—¼
14⅞	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.1	7	29	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
27⅞	19⅛	Signal .80	3.4	6	75	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.5	7	20	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅜
21⅝	8⅜	SimPrec .24	1.5	13	41	16¾	16⅛	16¼	—½
14⅝	8½	SimpPat .56	5.2	11	273	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	5.8	4	324	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		9	33¼	32½	32½	—¼
30⅝	20⅛	Skaggs .80	3.0	8	10	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
29¼	11⅞	SkilCp .40e	1.4	10	21	u29½	29⅛	29½	+½
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.5	8	127	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
24⅝	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	8.0	3	30	17¾	17½	17½	—⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt .92	2.0	9	290	46½	46⅛	46½	+¼
102½	46⅝	SmkIn 2.40	2.7	16	707	91⅛	89½	89⅝	—1⅛
22	14½	SmithTr .80	5.0	4	351	16	16	16	+⅛
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.5	7	11	18⅛	18¼	18¼	—⅛
44⅞	27⅛	SnapOn 1.28	3.2	13	56	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—½
9¼	7	SonyCp .10e	1.2	13	179	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
21½	19½	SooLin n		7	18	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
6½	2⅜	SoAltTr			10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.7	8	344	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
29¼	24⅝	SCrE pf2.50	9.8		2	25½	25½	25½	—½
20¾	17	SoJerIn 1.68	9.1	8	4	18½	18½	18½	—½
45⅝	24⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.5	7	97	41	40¼	40½	—⅛
15⅞	10¼	SoetBk .60	4.9	6	106	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
27	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.2	8	369	27	26⅞	27	+⅜
17⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.54	11.	10	616	14	13⅞	14	
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE 1.52	8.4	6	19	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
38⅝	28⅝	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	101	35⅞	35½	35⅞	—⅜
39½	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.5	6	32	37½	37	37½	
55¼	51¾	SoNE pf4.62	8.5		z20	54½	53	54½	+1⅛
34⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	8.4	7	148	29⅜	28	28½	+⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.4	6	126	50½	50	50¼	+⅛
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	8.2	6	22	21½	21½	21½	
34¾	22⅛	Soutind .72b	2.7	9	130	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+⅛
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.9	15	179	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
30½	15⅛	SwtAir .28	1.1	5	16	26	25⅜	25⅞	—⅛
		SwtAir wi			3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅜	23⅛	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0	7	5	25	25	25	+⅜
17	8½	SwtFore .30	1.9	5	354	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
32½	20	SwtFt pf1.50	5.1		7	29⅝	29	29⅝	
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.3	8	51	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
17⅝	12½	SpartF .40	2.5	7	3	16	16	16	
15½	8⅝	Sparton .60	5.0	11	3	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh		17	164	25¾	24⅞	25¼	—¼
23½	14½	SperryH 1	6.3	6	30	16	16	16	+¼
38⅝	31	SperryH pf 3	9.4		4	32	32	32	
49⅞	32⅝	SprryR 1.32	2.8	6	602	47¼	46⅞	47⅛	—⅛
20⅝	12⅝	SprngsM 1.05	6.3	9	17	16¾	16½	16¾	—⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.3	8	76	23⅞	23½	23⅝	—¼
37⅞	22	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	752	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	+1¼
13⅞	11¼	StaRite .70	5.7	6	41	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
23	16½	Staley 1	5.0	16	32	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.5	9	101	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅜
35	20⅜	StBPat .56	2.8	9	118	20⅜	d19⅞	20	—½
20½	11⅜	StdMotA .64	3.9	8	18	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅜
48⅞	36⅜	StOilCl 2.80	6.1	7	338	45¾	45½	45⅝	—⅛
58½	44	StOInd 3	5.5	7	646	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	—⅝
47⅞	28⅞	StOilOh .88	1.9	12	878	u48	47⅛	47½	+½
12¼	6⅛	StPacCp .50b	6.3	4	30	8⅛	8	8	—⅜
17⅝	12⅝	Standex .65	4.2	7	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.2	8	26	26	25½	25½	
29⅝	22⅝	Starret 1.32	4.6	6	5	29	28¾	29	—¼
5⅝	3¼	StMutInv		22	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
12⅛	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	9.7		39	11	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
49¼	35⅛	StaufCh 2	4.9	7	158	40½	40¼	40½	+¼
13	8½	Sterchi .56a	5.7	5	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
8	6¼	SterlBcp .66	9.3	4	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19¼	12⅛	SterlDg .77	4.9	10	252	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.7	10	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.0	11	100	25	24⅞	25	+⅜
18⅞	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	7	46	14	13⅞	13⅞	
38⅜	27⅛	StewWa 2.10	7.0	6	16	30¼	29½	30	
31½	17⅛	StokVC 1.32	4.5	10	13	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—¼
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1	8.5		z10	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r	6.1	8	18	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	—⅜
26⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.3	19	49	26	25½	25⅝	
20⅞	13⅜	StopShp 1.10	6.7	4	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec		15	391	34	33¾	34	+⅜
35⅝	22⅛	StorerB 1.30	4.0	9	21	32¾	32½	32¾	+⅛
17¾	12½	StrldRit 1.08	7.9	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32⅝	27⅝	StuWar 1.25	4.2	5	78	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
5	2⅜	SuavSho .20	5.7	12	6	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.4	6	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	—⅛
32	20	SunChm .60	2.3	5	18	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.5	14	1	24	24	24	
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	6.3	7	115	44½	44⅛	44½	+⅛
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf2.25	4.9		8	46	45⅝	45⅝	
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	6.9	6	341	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
24⅝	19	Sandstr .80	3.6	7	449	22⅝	22	22	—⅜
20½	15⅛	SuprVal .54	3.2	9	224	17⅛	17	17	+⅛
337	241	SuprOil 2.80	.8	37	58	335	333	334½	+½
16⅛	9⅞	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	24	12¼	12	12¼	—⅛
13¼	5	Supsco			38	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
11⅞	7¾	SutroM .90e	9.1	10	57	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.3	7	22	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
21½	14½	Sybron .96	5.1	8	26	19⅝	19	19	—⅜
16	7⅞	Systron .10	1.0	8	8	10	9⅞	10	+¼
		— T-T-T —							
20⅞	10⅝	TRE .84	5.6	12	44	15⅛	15	15	—¼
42⅞	29⅝	TRW 1.80	5.1	7	148	35⅝	35½	35½	—¼
92¾	68¼	TRW pf4.40	5.7		2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
81	63⅞	TRW pr4.50	6.7		4	67½	67½	67½	+¼
25½	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.8	7	51	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	—⅛
5	1¾	Talcott			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Talley 1	8.9	7	62	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.6		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
21⅛	16⅝	TampE 1.32	7.5	7	48	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
34⅝	19	Tandy		8	290	25⅝	24¾	24⅞	—⅜
30⅞	12⅝	Tandycft		11	52	25¼	25	25⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7¼	Tappan .28	2.6	10	53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅞	8⅝	Techncr .40	3.4		54	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr .60	6.9	8	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn		10	65	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
54	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.3	14	359	51⅛	50½	51	+⅜
10⅝	6	Telecor		7	64	10	9⅝	9⅝	
126⅞	68¼	Teledn 9.14t	7.9	6	290	115⅛	113⅝	115	+⅜
14⅝	8¼	Telprmt		18	114	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
9¼	3	Telex		11	141	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
34½	28¼	Tenneco 2.20	7.4	7	259	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	—⅛
12⅛	6¾	Tesoro		5	183	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+¼
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.4		26	23	22⅝	23	—⅜
27⅞	22⅛	Texaco 2	8.0	8	2834	25	24½	25	+⅜
41¼	35	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	137	38	37⅝	38	+¼
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.8	7	188	39½	39¼	39⅜	+⅛
27⅞	25⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.1		2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅛
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.9	7	88	38⅞	38½	38½	—¼
21	16	TexInd .60	3.0	5	16	20	19¾	19⅞	—⅛
92½	61⅜	TexInst 2	2.5	13	100	81⅝	81	81⅜	—½
11⅛	5⅝	Texint		19	2261	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
36⅞	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.0	9	196	34⅞	34½	34⅝	—⅛
57	41¼	TxPcLd .40e	.9	15	9	46¼	46	46¼	+¼
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.52	7.7	8	746	19¾	19½	19⅝	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsgif 1.20	5.1	18	232	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
44⅝	35¼	Texgif pf 3	7.2		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—⅛
13½	2⅜	Texfi Ind		10	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
35	22⅛	Textron 1.80	7.0	6	293	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	—⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.3		4	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅜
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.1		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
39⅝	24	Thiokol 1.30	4.2	7	41	31¾	31⅛	31¼	+¼
48¾	33⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	12	1	41	41	41	—¼
14⅞	8¼	Thomin .52b	5.5	5	10	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.50	6.8	5	113	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+½
16	7⅝	Thrifty .52	3.7	12	35	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅜
33¼	17⅜	Ticor 1.28	3.8	8	963	u34½	33½	33⅞	+⅞
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .80	4.0	7	144	20⅝	20	20¼	—⅛
34⅝	15⅝	TigerInt .60	2.7	6	650	22½	22	22⅛	+⅛
50⅜	33¼	TimeIn 1.50	3.8	7	223	39½	38⅞	39⅝	+⅜
32⅞	28	TimI pfB1.57	5.3		11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
35¼	22⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.9	7	37	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	+⅜
56¼	41	Timkn 3	5.7	7	94	53½	52⅞	53	—¼
34½	12¾	ToddSh		7	28	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+⅜
18½	12⅛	Tokheim .60	3.4	9	59	17⅞	17	17⅛	+⅜
25½	20⅝	TolEdis 2.20	9.9	8	21	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
26⅛	21½	TolEd pf2.36	10.		14	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
25	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21	10.		20	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+⅜
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp .48	4.6		12	10⅝	10½	10½	
14⅛	8¼	ToolRol .40b	3.6	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
23½	17⅞	ToroCo .60	2.7	11	98	22⅝	22	22½	—⅜
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor .40	2.1	7	37	19⅞	19½	19½	—⅛
21⅜	19	Trane		7	26	20	19⅝	19¾	—⅛
38¼	27⅜	TranUn 2.12	7.1	6	38	30⅛	30	30	—¼
30⅝	12	TWC		3	316	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	11.		8	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90	12.		28	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
19⅝	12⅞	Transm 1	6.0	5	247	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23¼	19½	TranInc 2	9.6		17	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+¼
25¼	16⅝	Transco 1.10	4.5	9	352	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
12⅝	7½	Transcn .60	5.2	7	49	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf6.65	8.5		z50	78	78	78	
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
18⅛	11⅜	TrnsOh .40b	2.7	3	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
29⅞	21	Tranwy 1.60	7.8	5	16	21⅛	d20½	20½	—⅜
40⅝	27¾	Travirs 2.08	5.8	4	200	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
44½	32½	Travelr pf2	5.2		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+¼
20⅝	16⅜	TriCon 2.07e	12.		41	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+¼
3⅝	1⅜	TriSoM		7	49	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
13½	7⅛	Triang .10r	1.1		13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
24¼	14⅝	TriaPc .72	4.3	6	32	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
11¼	6⅝	Trico .16	2.1	7	44	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
25	15⅛	Trintvin 1	5.0	6	15	20	19⅝	20	—⅛
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG 1.42	8.9	8	64	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
40⅝	21⅝	TCFox 1.20a	3.4	5	229	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
24½	15⅛	TwinDs 1	4.9	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
23¾	13½	TycoLab .80	4.3	3	134	18½	17⅞	18½	+⅜
19¼	13⅛	TylerCp .45	2.6	8	15	17	16⅝	17	+½
40½	17	Tymshr		18	822	40	38½	38⅝	—1⅜
		— U-U-U —							
45¼	19⅝	UAL .80	3.3	2	1900	24⅝	24⅛	24½	—⅜
23¼	16⅝	UGI 1.56	8.6	7	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	8.2	6	22	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
2⅝	1½	UMET Tr			703	u3	3	3	+⅜
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	1.8	6	77	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
32⅞	17	UVInd 1	3.1	7	744	32⅞	32½	32⅝	—⅛
89	60¼	UVIn pf5.50	6.2		1	89	89	89	+⅞
77	41⅞	UVIn pf1.26	1.7		5	75⅞	75½	75½	—1½
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco .76	7.4	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
63¼	49⅞	UnINV 3.93e	6.4	6	111	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	—⅛
30	12⅝	UnBncp .92	3.3	11	181	28½	28	28⅛	—⅜
51⅞	36½	UComp 2.40	5.0	10	19	48¼	47¾	48¼	—⅛
43¼	33⅜	UnCarb 2.80	7.8	6	436	35⅞	35½	35⅝	—⅛
11¼	6⅜	UnCmrce .20	2.2	11	81	9	8⅝	9	+¼
7	3⅞	UnionCp .24t	4.9	6	34	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
15¾	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	117	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	—⅛
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50	9.9		z50	45¼	45¼	45¼	
77	75	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z30	75½	75½	75½	
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		25	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
60⅛	46⅛	UnOCal 2.40	4.0	7	628	60⅛	59½	60⅛	+⅜
60¼	40⅝	UPacC 2.30	4.1	10	134	56	55½	55⅝	—½
8½	5	Uniroyal			194	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
85	42	Unirval pf8	13.		z770	61	60	60⅝	+⅝
15½	6¾	UnBrnd .15e	1.5	5	33	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+¼
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	10.		2	11½	11½	11½	
38¼	29⅛	UEnRs 2.08	5.6	5	49	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	+¼
26⅛	13⅜	UFinCal 1.13	5.0	5	11	22½	22¼	22½	—¼
23½	13⅛	UnGrtv .12	.6	8	53	21¾	21¼	21½	—½
28⅛	22½	UIllum 2.56	10.	8	3	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+⅛
22	12½	UnitInd .85b	5.9	5	2	14½	14½	14½	—¼
19⅛	8¾	UnitInn .22	1.9	5	30	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅜	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.9	5	17	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅜	UnPkMn			15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
22¼	14¼	UnRelg .72	3.6	5	48	21⅛	20	20⅛	—1⅜
16¾	14⅛	USFaS 1.58e	10.		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
37¼	29	USFld 2	6.4	4	255	31½	31	31¼	—⅛
33⅞	21	USGyps 1.80	6.1	5	258	29⅝	29½	29½	—¼
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.7		4	26¾	26⅝	26¾	
13⅛	6¼	USHom .52	5.6	3	245	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	—⅛
10	6⅝	USInd .64	7.5	5	174	8½	8⅝	8½	
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.6	5	53	14½	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
7	4⅝	US Rty			14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.32	6.4	5	35	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.7	8	454	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
37	27	USTobc 1.84	5.4	17	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅜
52½	33½	UnTech 2.20	5.9	7	766	37⅜	36⅞	37	+¼
140½	101¾	UTch pf7.32	7.2		3	101	d101	101	—3
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.4		198	52¼	52	52¼	+¼
20	17⅝	UnITel 1.44	7.4	7	91	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
29½	26⅛	UnITl pf1.50	5.1		3	29¼	29¼	29¼	—⅛
22¼	10⅛	Unitrod .25	1.1	12	343	22	21¼	21⅝	+⅜
9⅝	6⅜	Univar .56	7.7	7	14	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
22	18	UnivFd .96	5.0	8	2	19½	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.3	7	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
56	32⅝	Upjohn 1.52	3.3	11	162	45⅝	45¼	45½	—⅛
25	16	USLIFE .64	2.9	7	127	22⅛	22	22¼	—⅛
19⅞	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.1	10	189	19½	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.7		6	29	29	29	
		— V-V-V —							
21⅝	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.5	6	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—¼
24⅝	10⅛	VSI Cp .60	3.3	7	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
9⅝	4⅜	ValleyIn .40	6.7	19	21	6	6	6	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	7.0	5	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
21¾	11¾	Varian .40	2.4	61	269	16¾	16⅛	16½	+⅜
15	7½	Varo .32	3.6	4	32	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
20¼	16⅛	Veeco		8	31	19¾	18½	19¼	+⅜
9⅝	4	Vendo			27	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
14⅝	11⅜	VestSe 1.36e	10.		13	13	12⅞	13	
29⅝	17⅛	Viacom .25	.9	14	26	28⅝	28	28	
15⅝	13½	VaEPw 1.32	9.3	8	1584	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
56½	50	VaEP pf 5	9.7		z100	51⅝	51½	51½	+1
30⅝	27	VaEP pf2.90	10.		5	28½	28¼	28½	
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20	9.9		z50	72½	72½	72½	—2⅝
16	7⅝	Vornado		57	60	12¼	12	12	—⅛
16	8¼	VulcInc .68	5.6	5	16	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
37¼	23¼	VulcnM 1.60	5.2	7	18	31	31	31	
		— W-W-W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	12	67	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.2	6	11	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
53	45⅛	WabR pf4.50	9.2		z20	49	49	49	+¼
21	15⅝	Wachov .76	4.7	7	58	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	—⅛
7	3⅛	WachRty			8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt .22	1.0	13	59	23	23	23	—⅛
30⅝	17¼	Walgrn 1.40	5.3	7	11	26½	26½	26½	
38	27¼	WlkrA 1.60a	4.6	7	7	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus .84	3.5	8	32	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
29⅝	17⅛	WalMu 1.20b	5.6	4	26	21¼	21¼	21¼	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	6.0	5	138	26½	26¼	26½	+⅛
12⅝	10	WaltJ pf 1	9.8		z10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.7		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd		9	30	11½	11⅜	11½	
13⅞	7⅜	Warnaco		6	35	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
32⅝	21¾	WarnS 1.60	6.7	7	11	24⅛	24	24	
57½	31	WrnCom 1	2.2	8	209	46⅝	45⅛	45½	—⅜
32½	22⅝	WarnrL 1.20	5.0	9	391	24	23⅝	24	+⅜
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.3	10	8	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅜
31⅝	19⅞	WshNat 1.20	5.0	6	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
39⅝	30⅛	WasN pf2.50	7.3		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅜
37⅜	20⅝	WashStl 1.40	3.7	10	122	37⅜	37⅛	37½	+⅜
24¼	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.1	7	31	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	—⅛
31⅝	19	WasteM .50	1.7	12	223	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+⅛
26¼	15	WatknJ .40	2.2	13	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
9⅝	4⅜	WeanUn .20	3.6	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅜	12⅝	Wean pf1.26	9.6		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38	16⅝	WebbD .20e	1.2	11	211	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
40⅝	27	WelsMkt 1.20	3.3	9	2	36⅛	36	36	—⅛
33⅛	24⅝	WellsF 1.40	5.2	5	59	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
15	10⅛	WelFM 1.20e	9.9	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
52½	45	WtPP pf4.50	9.5		z50	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
40	31½	WtPlPe 2.80	8.4	5	4	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅜
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.9	3	148	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
37	23¼	WAir pf 2	8.1		26	25	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
30⅝	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.5	6	1461	24⅞	24½	24⅝	—⅛
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.6	9	113	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
40⅝	21⅝	WPacln		2.6	69	39⅞	39	39⅞	+⅛
25⅛	15	WnPubl .88	3.5	14	91	u25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	8.2	7	440	17	15⅝	17	+1⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	10.		1	45½	45½	45½	—⅛
12⅜	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18	11.		10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
25⅞	21	WUTl pf2.56	11.		9	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.4	6	669	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	5.0	7	11	26⅞	26½	26½	—⅛
24¾	15⅝	Weybrg 1.08	6.1	5	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
31⅝	20⅝	Weyerhr 1	3.4	9	455	29⅝	29	29	[illegible]
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.6		8	42⅛	42	42	[illegible]
41	27⅝	WheelF 1.20	3.9	9	121	31	30	31	+1
16⅞	8⅝	WheelPit		4	54	u16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	[illegible]
58⅝	40⅛	WhelPit pfB	13.		z200	48	48	48	
24⅞	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.7	6	256	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	[illegible]
24⅝	16⅝	WhitC 1.30	6.6	4	52	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	[illegible]
44	37	WhitC pfC3	8.0		1	37½	37½	37½	[illegible]
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			114	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	[illegible]
18⅝	7⅝	Whittak .50	3.7	6	269	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	[illegible]
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.1	5	56	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
12	6½	Wiebldt .44	5.2	9	6	8½	8½	8½	
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.4	39	639	18⅝	18	18⅝	[illegible]
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.8	21	98	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	[illegible]
31⅝	28½	WinDx 1.44	4.8	9	158	30¼	29¾	30	[illegible]
7⅝	3	Winnbao		36	31	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	[illegible]
13⅜	9⅜	WinterJ 1	10.	12	18	10	10	10	[illegible]
29⅝	25	WisEP 2.24	8.6	7	783	26⅛	25⅞	26	[illegible]
106	97¼	WisE pf8.90	8.9		z1100	99½	99½	99½	[illegible]
23	19	WisGas 1.92	9.4	7	5	20½	20¼	20¼	[illegible]
28⅝	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.7		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	[illegible]
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL 1.76	9.0	9	51	19½	19	19	[illegible]
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.5	8	17	19¾	19⅛	19	[illegible]
24⅝	18⅝	Witco 1.20	5.3	6	24	22⅝	22⅜	22	[illegible]
17½	10	WittrR .80	6.9	5	48	11⅝	11½	11	[illegible]
13⅝	4⅝	WolvrW .30	2.5	9	678	12⅛	11⅜	11	[illegible]
19⅝	12⅝	Womelc .60	3.7	8	130	16⅛	15⅝	16	[illegible]
31⅜	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.6	13	150	29½	28⅝	29	[illegible]
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7.0	5	646	20⅛	20	20	[illegible]
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20	7.6		102	29⅝	29	29	[illegible]
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir		49	12	7⅜	7¼	7	[illegible]
77½	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.7	8	1	64½	64½	64	[illegible]
19⅝	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	4.8	6	2	10	10	10	[illegible]
19⅞	10⅝	Wyldin .80	6.2	6	14	13	12⅞	12	[illegible]
11½	6	WyleLb .36	4.1	5	29	8⅞	8½	8	[illegible]
7½	2	Wyly			22	4⅝	4½	4	[illegible]
		— X-Y-Z —							
64	40½	Xerox 2.40	4.2	10	770	56⅝	55⅞	56	[illegible]
50⅜	23	XTRA 1.04	3.3	3	113	32¼	31¼	31	[illegible]
17	16⅞	XTRA wi			18	16⅝	d16	16	[illegible]
24¾	10	Yates .20	1.1	6	5	18⅝	18⅝	18	[illegible]
21⅞	14¾	ZaleCp 1	6.2	7	137	16¼	15⅞	16¼	[illegible]
18⅝	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.1	18	346	14½	14	14	[illegible]
17⅞	8½	ZayreCp		5	57	12	11⅞	11	[illegible]
19⅜	11⅛	ZenithR 1	7.2	33	186	14¼	13⅞	13	[illegible]
19½	12½	ZurnInd .80	5.1	7	72	15⅝	15⅛	15	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

NEW YORK, February 15 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.30	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	100-101	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	.87⅝-.88⅛	.63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2231	5.9195
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.479	5.089
Gold N.Y., oz	248.00	176.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 15, 1979	1,042.70 f	904.60 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 15, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.96	6.02	5.94	6.02	+.09
Apr	6.17	6.23	6.17	6.23	+.15
May	7.17	7.25	7.15	7.24	+.12
Nov	5.68	5.69	5.61	5.62	—.01
Mar	6.40	6.41	6.40	6.41	.
May	7.92	7.96	7.92	7.96	+.13

Est. sales: 2,145; sales Wed. 2,185.

Total open interest Wed. 13,227 up 222 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	124.50	124.50	120.00	122.25	—2.25
May	123.25	123.80	119.41	123.46	+0.05
Jul	123.50	125.50	119.63	124.36	+0.73

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 15, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	968.00	969.00	921.50	922.50
3 months	983.00	984.00	939.00	939.50
Cathodes: spot	960.50	963.00	911.00	913.00
3 months	974.50	976.00	928.00	929.00
Tin: spot	7,215.00	7,225.00	7,175.00	7,185.00
3 months	7,175.00	7,185.00	7,130.00	7,140.00
Lead: spot	524.00	525.00	498.00	500.00
3 months	494.50	495.50	472.00	472.50
Zinc: spot	398.00	399.50	391.00	393.00
3 months	412.50	413.00	405.50	406.00
Silver: spot	369.00	369.50	354.00	354.10
3 months	380.00	380.50	364.50	364.60

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 15, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	104.75	103.00	104.50	104.65	103.00	103.25
May	110.75	108.50	110.15	110.25	108.50	108.55
Aug	115.25	113.50	114.95	115.00	112.90	113.00
Oct	118.00	116.95	117.90	117.95	115.85	115.95
Dec	120.00	119.50	120.40	120.75	118.80	118.90
Mar	125.50	124.00	125.25	125.75	123.55	123.90
May	127.45	127.45	127.50	128.00	126.00	126.95
2,695 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,762	1,732	1,750	1,753	1,728	1,729
May	1,805	1,772	1,898	1,800	1,772	1,773
Jul	1,826	1,719	1,823	1,825	1,795.5	1,796
Sep	1,855	1,825	1,851	1,853	1,827	1,828
Dec	1,904	1,880	1,901	1,903	1,873	1,877
Mar	1,925	1,910	1,922	1,924	1,895	1,910
May	1,935	1,925	1,940	1,954	1,928	1,923
3,075 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,416	1,380	1,383	1,385	1,412	1,413
May	1,330	1,290	1,298	1,299	1,312	1,313
Jul	1,292	1,250	1,265	1,266	1,282	1,283
Sep	1,261	1,220	1,235	1,237	1,241	1,242
Nov	1,230	1,200	1,203	1,208	1,214	1,218
Jan	1,198	1,170	1,830	1,190	1,185	1,188
Mar	1,170	1,145	1,155	1,165	1,150	1,155
4,920 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 15, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	892	892	892	892	+ 22
May	915	903	914	915	+ 18
Jul	925	925	930	935	+ 15
Aug	960	955	958	960	+ 15
Oct	985	980	983	990	+ 17
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	980	985	— 3
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	1,010	+ 13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	1,045	+ 20
520 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,455	1,434	1,437	1,448	+ 25
May	1,486	1,460	1,466	1,468	+ 19
Jul	1,560	1,550	1,440	1,500	+ 25
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,445	1,455	+ 25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,560	+ 18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,565	— 15
129 lots					

COMMODITY CHARTS
Free copy from
CHART INFORM
P.O. Box 11 91 45
6000 Frankfurt 2/Germany.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	124.00	125.50	120.62	124.81	+0.19
Dec	122.50	124.50	119.28	124.16	+0.88
Mar	120.25	125.00	117.76	124.00	+2.25
May	117.51	124.75	117.51	123.92	.

Est. sales: 3,550; sales Wed. 654.

Total open interest Wed. 7,991 off 229 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.41	8.57	8.39	8.46	+0.10
May	8.81	9.00	8.77	8.86	+0.08
Jul	9.12	9.27	9.06	9.15	+0.08
Sep	9.37	9.46	9.28	9.36	+0.08
Oct	9.48	9.59	9.38	9.47	+0.07
Mar	10.06	10.20	10.04	10.13	+0.13
May	10.27	10.41	10.27	10.33	+0.14
Jul	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	

Est. sales: 8,825; sales Wed. 5,551

Total open interest Wed. 36,814 up 240 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	155.40	157.25	153.75	157.45	+2.95
May	157.25	159.75	155.95	159.75	+3.25
Jul	159.40	162.00	157.95	162.00	+3.50
Sep	159.90	163.50	159.80	163.75	+3.25
Dec	162.50	165.30	162.00	165.55	+3.15
Mar	164.70	166.00	154.70	166.80	.
May	165.75	165.75	165.75	167.85	.

Est. sales: 1,089; sales Wed. 928.

Total open interest Wed. 6,536 off 73 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	114.00	114.80	113.90	114.75	+0.55
May	116.10	116.60	115.80	116.15	+0.15
Jul	117.20	118.25	117.10	117.55	—0.05
Sep	118.20	118.85	118.00	118.25	—0.25
Nov	112.80	113.50	112.50	112.50	—0.75
Jan	108.75	109.00	108.15	108.45	—0.30
Mar	109.00	109.00	107.95	108.45	—0.30
May	108.90	108.90	108.70	108.20	—0.55

Est. sales: 400; sales Wed. 637.

Total open interest Wed. 8,902 up 26 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	65.65	65.89	65.10	65.29	—0.38
May	67.88	68.15	67.30	67.60	—0.24
Jul	69.55	69.75	69.05	69.30	—0.25
Oct	66.90	66.99	66.50	66.60	—0.15
Dec	65.50	65.80	65.40	65.45	—0.17
Mar	66.80	67.15	66.80	66.66	+0.06
May	68.00	68.00	67.80	67.66	+0.06

Est. sales: 8,050; sales Wed. 9,904.

Total open interest Wed. 35,457 up 185 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	84.70	86.70	84.70	86.70	.
Mar	84.20	86.20	84.20	86.20	+3.00
Apr	86.05	86.50	86.05	86.65	+3.00
May	85.25	87.10	85.25	87.10	+3.00
Jul	85.50	87.25	85.40	87.25	+3.00
Sep	85.50	87.25	85.35	87.20	+2.95
Dec	85.75	86.80	85.00	86.80	+2.80
Jan	85.10	86.50	85.10	86.75	+2.75
Mar	85.10	86.50	84.90	86.65	+2.65
May	85.50	86.70	85.00	86.55	+2.55
Jul	85.00	86.00	85.00	86.45	+2.50
Sep	84.40	86.00	84.40	86.35	+2.45
Dec	84.80	86.50	84.80	86.20	+2.45

Est. sales: 13,000; sales Wed. 8,621.

Total open interest Wed. 55,656 off 638 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	747.00	747.00	747.00	741.20	+ 8.50
Mar	737.00	755.70	732.50	744.00	+ 8.90
Apr	743.00	760.00	743.00	748.10	+ 7.50
May	746.00	764.60	743.00	752.20	+ 7.60
Jul	753.10	773.10	750.50	760.50	+ 7.40
Sep	761.20	781.70	761.20	768.90	+ 7.20
Dec	773.50	794.00	773.00	781.10	+ 7.00
Jan	778.40	795.00	778.40	785.30	+ 6.90
Mar	787.00	804.00	786.80	793.60	+ 6.30
May	795.20	809.00	795.20	801.90	+ 6.70
Jul	802.00	820.00	802.00	810.20	+ 6.60
Sep	812.00	812.00	812.00	818.60	+ 6.60

Est. sales: 18,000; sales Wed. 19,457.

Total open interest Wed. 224,508 off 1,199 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	410.50	417.90	408.00	408.70	— 2.30
Jul	413.00	420.00	409.00	410.00	— 2.00
Oct	415.00	422.00	413.00	412.00	— 1.50
Jan	417.70	424.00	410.00	414.00	— 1.00
Apr	420.00	426.10	420.00	415.30	— 0.80
Jul	422.00	424.00	424.00	416.80	— 0.50
Oct	424.00	426.00	426.00	418.70	.

Est sales: 2,815; sales Wed. 2,962.

Total open interest Wed. 9,351 off 4 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	246.00	250.20	245.70	250.40	— 0.90
Mar	246.80	250.50	246.00	246.00	— 1.00
Apr	249.00	253.30	247.50	248.00	— 1.00
Jun	253.00	257.90	252.40	252.70	— 0.70
Aug	257.70	262.60	257.00	257.00	— 0.80
Oct	262.00	267.00	261.80	261.50	— 0.70
Dec	266.60	271.50	265.80	266.00	— 0.60
Feb	271.20	276.50	270.00	270.60	— 0.50
Apr	275.80	279.30	275.80	275.20	— 0.40
Jun	280.40	285.00	279.50	279.80	— 0.40
Aug	288.90	288.90	288.00	284.50	— 0.40
Oct	295.00	295.00	295.00	289.20	— 0.40
Dec	298.00	298.00	298.00	293.90	.

Est. sales: 28,000; sales Wed. 24,693.

Total open interest Wed. 172,856 off 676 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	81.65	82.10	81.50	81.80	+ .33
Nov	82.62	83.00	82.55	83.00	+ .50
Jan	83.25	83.50	83.25	83.50	+ .50

Est. sales: 2,565; sales Wed. 3,719.

Total open interest Wed. 23,266, up 98 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	56.40	57.00	56.25	57.00	+ .90
Apr	52.80	53.45	52.50	53.37	+ .75
Jun	54.40	55.30	54.07	55.20	+ .85
Jul	54.60	55.40	54.20	55.37	+ .85
Aug	51.95	52.55	51.60	52.55	+ .75
Oct	49.25	50.10	49.20	50.02	+ .57
Dec	49.50	50.60	49.45	50.55	+1.03
Feb	49.10	49.35	49.10	49.35	+ .35
Apr	46.70	47.45	46.70	47.10	+ .40

Est. sales: 6,124; sales Wed. 6,229.

Total open interest Wed. 27,289, up 252 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	68.25	69.90	68.25	69.77	+1.87
Mar	67.75	69.52	67.75	69.20	+1.68
May	69.00	70.67	68.85	70.30	+1.60
Jul	68.60	70.40	68.60	70.25	+1.65
Aug	67.10	68.50	66.85	68.45	+1.65

Est. sales: 5,681; sales Wed. 5,709.

Total open interest Wed. 11,145, up 537 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	+ .05
Mar	48.67	48.67	48.40	48.55	— .10
Apr	48.50	48.65	48.30	48.50	.
May	50.20	50.30	50.00	50.30	+ .05
Jun	53.00	53.25	53.00	53.15	+ .05
Jul	52.40	52.40	52.10	52.35	— .05
Aug	49.75	50.10	49.75	50.00	+ .25

Sales Wed. 161.

Total open interest Wed. 1,363, up 2 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	58.25	58.30	57.50	57.50	— .60
Mar	55.25	55.25	54.75	54.80	— .10
Apr	50.80	50.80	50.60	50.75	+ .15
May	50.10	50.35	50.10	50.10	+ .10
Jun	50.40	50.55	50.40	50.55	+ .25
Sep	58.00	58.00	57.65	58.00	+ .40
Dec	59.90	59.90	59.20	59.70	+ .20

Est. sales: 142; sales Wed. 162.

Total open interest Wed. 973, up 12 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	239.60	242.60	239.60	242.60	+5.00
May	229.50	232.20	229.00	232.20	+5.00
Jul	222.80	226.30	222.60	225.50	+4.20
Sep	216.80	220.10	216.80	218.90	+3.50
Nov	205.00	207.80	205.00	205.80	+2.70

Est. sales: 2,082; sales Wed. 2,029.

Total open interest Wed. 9,040, up 33 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	215.00	217.50	215.00	216.90	+2.10
May	215.10	219.00	215.10	218.50	+3.50
Jul	215.00	217.60	215.00	217.30	+3.30
Sep	212.00	215.00	212.00	214.00	+3.00
Nov	209.50	211.90	209.50	211.70	+2.70
Jan	.	.	.	212.00	+2.50
Mar	.	.	.	212.00	+2.50

Sales: Wed. 391.

Total open interest Wed. 5,223, up 58 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.75	90.79	90.74	90.74	—.02
Jun	90.56	90.61	90.56	90.58	.
Sep	90.49	90.53	90.49	90.49	—.01
Dec	90.48	90.54	90.48	90.50	+.01
Mar	90.52	90.57	90.52	90.54	+.01
Jun	90.54	90.59	90.54	90.57	—.01
Sep	90.58	90.62	90.58	90.60	.
Dec	90.63	90.63	90.60	90.62	+.03

Est. sales: 2,168; sales Wed. 2,900.

Total open interest Wed. 52,571, up 17 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	88-03	88-05	88-00	88-04	+03
Jun	88-03	88-07	88-00	88-05	+03
Jun	.	.	.	87-22	+04
Dec	88-05	88-09	88-05	88-08	+03
Mar	88-03	88-08	88-01	88-06	+02
Jun	88-01	88-05	88-01	88-03	+03
Sep	87-30	88-00	87-30	87-31	+03
Dec		87-29	87-26	87-28	+02
Mar	87-22	88-25	87-21	87-25	+03
Jun	.	.	.	87-22	+04
Sep	.	.	.	87-19	+03

Sales: Wed. 3,811 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 63,600, up 48 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 15, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.64½	3.65	3.62	3.62½	—.01
May	3.46	3.46½	3.43½	3.44¼	—.00½
Jul	3.23½	3.24¼	3.21½	3.22¼	.
Sep	3.25¾	3.26¼	3.24	3.24¾	—.00¼
Dec	3.35	3.36½	3.34½	3.35¾	+.00¼
Mar	3.45	3.45½	3.45	3.45	+.00½

Sales Wed. 5,126.

Total open interest Wed 39,110, off 77 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.37½	2.38	2.37	2.37¼	—.00¼
May	2.48	2.48¼	2.47	2.47¼	.
Jul	2.53½	2.53½	2.52¼	2.53	+.00½
Sep	2.56¼	2.56¾	2.55¾	2.56½	+.00½
Dec	2.60	2.61¼	2.59¾	2.60¾	+.00¾
Mar	2.67¾	2.68¾	2.67¼	2.68½	+.00¾

Sales Wed. 19,171.

Total open interest Wed 143,953, up 1,138 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.52	7.65½	7.47	7.49	—.08
May	7.78	7.80	7.62	7.64	—.09
Jul	7.90	7.90	7.71	7.73¼	—.08
Aug	7.72	7.78	7.63	7.65	—.05¾
Sep	7.26	7.28½	7.17	7.19	—.06
Nov	7.00	7.03	6.94	6.97¼	—.03¼
Jan	7.07½	7.10	7.02	7.05	—.03
Mar	7.15½	7.19½	7.13½	7.14	—.02

Sales Wed. 40,834.

Total open interest Wed. 138,731, up 1,231 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	197.50	200.00	196.70	197.50	+1.00
May	201.00	203.50	200.00	200.60	+1.00
Jul	203.50	206.00	202.70	203.30	+1.20
Aug	202.50	203.50	200.00	201.00	.
Sep	197.50	198.50	196.00	196.30	+ .30
Oct	192.50	193.20	192.00	192.00	+ .40
Dec	192.80	193.00	191.50	192.00	+ .40
Jan	192.50	193.00	192.00	192.30	— .70
Mar	.	.	.	193.50	— .20

Sales Wed. 9,356.

Total open interest Wed. 51,556, up 62 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	28.05	28.10	27.46	27.65	— .12
May	28.15	28.30	27.60	27.73	— .15
Jul	28.05	28.25	27.55	27.67	— .15
Aug	27.65	27.80	27.25	27.35	— .20
Sep	26.60	26.75	26.20	26.23	— .27
Oct	25.70	25.85	25.15	25.18	— .62
Dec	25.20	25.35	24.75	24.75	— .53
Jan	24.55	24.55	24.55	24.55	— .45
Mar	24.95	25.30	24.50	24.50	— .40
May	24.50	24.75	24.40	24.40	— .60

Sales Wed. 11,575.

Total open interest Wed. 56,583, up 744 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.40½	1.41½	1.39¾	1.40¾	+.01
May	1.49½	1.50	1.48¼	1.48½	—.00¼
Jul	1.55½	1.55½	1.54¾	1.54½	.
Sep	1.58½	1.58½	1.58	1.58	+.00½
Dec	1.63½	1.63½	1.63	1.63	+.00¼

Sales Wed. 525.

Total open interest Wed. 6,334, off 29 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.75	66.15	65.35	65.97	+ .22
Apr	66.20	67.25	65.95	67.05	+ .73
Jun	67.20	68.95	67.65	68.70	+ .85
Aug	66.70	67.25	66.30	67.17	+ .47
Oct	65.25	66.00	65.10	65.62	+ .32
Dec	66.75	67.25	66.45	67.07	+ .37
Jan	67.70	67.70	67.70	67.70	+ .30
Feb	68.12	68.90	68.12	68.60	+ .25
Apr	68.70	69.62	68.70	69.50	+ .75
Jun	69.25	70.00	69.25	69.90	+ .40

Est. sales: 30,046; sales Wed. 23,429.

Total open interest Wed. 95,324, off 217 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	80.65	81.10	80.40	81.07	+ .42
Apr	81.80	82.25	81.35	82.12	+ .47
May	81.80	82.15	81.40	82.07	+ .42
Aug	82.25	82.50	81.95	82.45	+ .30
Sep	82.10	82.40	81.82	82.40	+ .40

IMM Futures
February 15, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6034	0.6058	0.6030	0.6044	+0.0019
June	0.6202	0.6223	0.6191	0.6213	+0.0027
Sept	0.6373	0.6390	0.6372	0.6376	+0.0033
Dec	0.6520	0.6542	0.6520	0.6542	+0.0069
Mar	0.6625	0.6625	0.6625	0.6625	+0.0065
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2370	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5017	5031	5016	5023	—0011
June	5105	5120	5105	5108	—0019
Sept	5195	5195	5181	5190 a	—0024
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5305 a	—0020
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9975	2.0025	1.9965	1.9985	—0.0330
June	1.9865	1.9900	1.9835	1.9855 a	—0.0025
Sept	1.9750	1.9760 b	1.9730 a	1.9750	Unch
Dec	1.9600	1.9600	1.9600	1.9600	—0.0010
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8373	0.8379	0.8366	0.8377 b	—0.0001
June	0.8386	0.8387	0.8375	0.8386	—0.0004
Sept	0.8390	0.8395	0.8388	0.8390	—0.0003
Dec	0.8390	0.8404	0.8388	0.8397 b	—0.0008
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5421	0.5435	0.5421	0.5429	+0.0013
June	0.5518	0.5539	0.5512	0.5522	+0.0010
Sept	0.5606	0.5614	0.5603	0.5602	+0.0018
Dec	0.5668	0.5668	0.5648	0.5668	+0.0004
Mar	N.T.	N.T	N.T.	0.5887	Unch

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—13

AmTT, Brown Co, Dan River, Gen Host, Laclede Gas, NatLiberty, Pac Tin, Skil Corp, StdOilOh, Ticor, UMET Tr, Wn Publish, WheelPit Stl

NEW LOWS—11

Dennys Inc, Gen Mills, MdCup, OhPow pfC, PSInd 7.15pf, RancoInc, SEDCO Inc, StBr Paint, Transury Inf, UnTch 7.32pf, XTRA wi

European Gold Markets
February 15, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	245.00	247.75	+7.15
Zurich	245.375	247.875	+7.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	242.68	242.64	+5.88

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10½ - 10⅝	3⅝ - 3¾	1/16 - 3/16	13⅞ - 13⅝	6⅞ - 7⅛
2 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	3¾ - 3⅞	1/16 - 3/16	13⅞ - 13⅝	7 7/16 - 7 11/16
3 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	3⅞ - 4	1/16 - 3/16	13½ - 13¾	7 11/16 - 7 15/16
6 M.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	4 1/16 - 4 3/16	¼ - ⅜	13 11/16 - 13 15/16	8 7/16 - 8 11/16
1 Y.	11 - 11⅛	4⅜ - 4½	7/16 - 9/16	13 11/16 - 13 15/16	9 - 9¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 15, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.003	4.01	108.13 *	46.905 *	0.2389	——	6.863 *	119.92 *	38.95 *
Brussels (c)	29.20	58.4375	15.7475	6.83025	3.479 *	14.5635	——	17.4715	5.68 *
Frankfurt	1.8525	3.7125	——	43.40 *	2.20b x	92.49 *	6.346 *	111.00 *	36.06 *
London (z)	2.0045	——	3.7125	8.5585	1,682.50	4.0165	58.49	3.345	10.2925
Milan	839.45	1,680.50	453.06	196.10	——	419.28	28.75	502.00	163.23
Paris	4.27025	8.558	230.55 *	——	5.1015 x	213.60 *	14.657 *	255.65 *	83.48
Zurich	1.668	3.3441	90.0675 *	39.07495 *	0.1988	83.27925 *	5.7165 *	——	32.4857

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 5.1375 ; Escudo 47.375 ; Israeli £: 19.705 ; Peseta, 69.025 ; Schilling: 13.575 ; Sw.Krona 5.363 ; Yen 201.425 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0915 ; Fin Mark: 3.9625 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.655 ; Hong Kong $. 4.79 ; Singapore $ 2.173 ; Canadian $: 83.675 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 15, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	5⅝	6½
AFAProl	10¼	11¼
AVMCp	4¾	5¼
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅜	2⅝
AdvMicr	19½	20¼
AlexAlex	28¼	29
Alicoinc	18⅞	19⅝
AllynB	11⅛	12¼
AFinCp	21¾	22¾
AFurn	3 13-16	4 1-16
AGreet	11⅝	12
AMicros	13	13½
AWeldng	14½	15¼
Amterr	2 9-16	2 13-16
Anadite	6¼	6⅝
AnheusB	25⅛	25⅞
AntaCp	7¾	8¼
ArdenGp	7⅝	7⅞
ArkWGs	18¾	19½
AsdCola	20⅜	21½
AtlGsLt	15	15⅜
BairdCp	7⅞	8⅛
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRl	12⅝	12⅞
BasicRs	6	6⅝
BassFr	16	16¾
BavisMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8⅞	9¼
BetzLab	34½	35¼
BibbCo	12⅝	13⅛
BirdSon	22	23½
Birtchr	2⅝	2½
BlkHillP	26	26½
Bonanza	4⅞	4¾
BrookS	28½	30
BrwTom	17½	18
Buckbee	5⅛	5⅜
Buckeye	14⅛	14⅝
BurnupS	5¼	5⅝
CalWlSv	32½	34
ConradH	2⅛	2¼
CapSwC	10½	11⅛
CapInAir	2⅝	3
CareCp	6½	8
CnVIPS	15⅝	16⅛
ChmLco	26¼	27¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4¾	5¼
CitzUtA	36	36¾
CitzUtB	29½	30¼
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8½	9
ColuVent	1⅛	2¼
ComCtH	22¾	23¼
CmtShr	21½	23½
CmwTel	35½	37½
ConnGn	35½	36
ConPap	57½	58½
Crawfd	16	17
CrosTre	16⅝	16⅞
CullrFed	¼	1½
Cyclton	14	15½
DanlyM	21¼	22¼
DiaDes	11	11⅜
DaylMal	22	24
DekibAg	26	26¾
DeLuxC	30	30½
DelCanT	12	13
DetInlB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	22¼	23¼
DianCru	26	27½
Docutel	5⅛	5¾
DollrGn	9¾	10¼
Danldsn	22½	23¼
DorchGs	11½	11¾
DeyIDB	17½	18½
DunkinD	13⅛	13½
Duriron	15¾	16¼
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	22⅝	22¾
ElPasEl	10⅛	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	4⅞	5¼
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	13½	14¼
EntwistI	3¾	4½
EatOil	20½	21¼
EtnonAl	29	29¾
Fabri	¾	1⅛
FldUnLf	27¾	28¼
FtBkSys	36½	37¾
FtBostn	16⅝	17½
FtEmpS	9½	10
FtWnFin	5	5½
Flickor	13⅝	14⅛
FloatPnt	13½	14½
FlaWatU	¾	⅞
ForestO	17½	18
FormigII	3⅝	4
FrankCp	8⅝	9⅛
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22⅛	23
GnRIEsr	7½	9
GnReins	176	180
GovEFn	11⅝	12½
GreenM	12½	13
GreyAdv	34	37
Glflnst	15	16½
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	10½	11¼
HraRow	14	14¼
HarpGp	23	23¾
HartHNl	15⅝	16¼
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2½	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HorizRs	1¼	1½
HyattInt	13½	16
IndNucl	4⅜	4⅝
InfraInd	3½	4
IntelCp	57	58½
IntrcEnr	5¼	6¼
IntmtGs	14⅝	14⅞
InBkWsh	9⅛	9½
IwaSoUt	25⅝	25⅞
JamWPr	9¼	10
Jamsby	15⅝	16¼
JiffyFd	⅛	⅜
JoslynM	17¼	18
KalsStal	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅜	2¼
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13⅛	13⅝
KaleGre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaysam	3	3½
KellySv	29	30½
Keuffel	11½	12½
Kimball	17¼	17¾
KingInt	12⅝	13¼
KnapeV	14¼	15⅛
Kratos	11⅝	12¼
Lancaln	19¼	20
LandRes	2⅜	3⅛
LanoCo	20¾	21¼
LtdStar	7⅜	8½
LinBcst	38½	39¼
Loaetrn	13½	14½
MassGE	16¼	16¾
MagellPet	1 7-16	1 9-16
MaterRl	1 1-16	1 5-16
MalIkrt	27	28
MglAsst	20	20½
MaulLP	30	31½
McCorm	14	14½
McQuay	10½	11¼
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MidlCap	6⅝	7⅛
MidlRes	1 15-16	2 3-16
MidlBks	26	27
Millipr	30¼	31
MissVlG	19	20
MontCol	7⅝	8
MoorePd	16½	17½
MorgRes	2	2¼
Morlek	19	19⅝
MotchM	13	14½
MotClub	6¼	6¾
Mueller	21⅝	22½
NargCp	23	24½
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	13⅝	14¼
NJNGas	15⅞	16⅝
NielsnA	21⅛	22
NielsnB	21½	22
NoCarGs	11⅝	12
NoEOlun	70¼	71¼
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	16⅛	17⅜
Noxell	17	17½
OgilvyM	21¾	22½
OhFerro	9¾	10¼
OtterTP	21⅝	22
PCAInt	8⅝	8⅞
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	21¾	22½
PauleyP	6⅝	7
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PenaEnt	17	17½
Petrolit	44¼	45¼
Petribon	18	19
PierceSS	12	12¾
Pinkrtn	26¾	27¾
PionHIB	18⅝	19¼
Plastline	1⅞	2⅜
Passls	3⅛	3⅝
Proaro	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurtBen	19½	20
PulOCan	8½	8¾
QualInns	4⅝	5
RagenPr	6¾	7¼
Raychm	75	77
Raymnd	21½	22½
RecaEq	7⅝	8
RoadEx	25½	26¼
RobbMy	31½	33½
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	9	9¼
RusStov	15	15½
Sadlier	3½	4⅛
ScanDt	2¾	3
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	26¼	26⅝
SelsDelt	10⅝	11⅜
Svcmstr	30¾	31¾
Shawmt	31	32
SolidSIS	9	10
SColWtr	14¼	15½
SwGsCp	10¾	11⅝
SwElSv	15¾	16½
Standvn	26½	27½
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	21	22
SterlSl	6	6½
StrawCl	28	29½
SuperEl	7⅛	7½
TIME DC	5¼	5¾
TampaE	31½	32½
TecumP	62	64
Tennant	29½	30½
Tiffany	38	40
Tiprary	9½	10
ToscoCp	7¾	8
TrnsOcO	18⅝	19½
TricoPd	57½	59½
TrimOG	5	5½
TysonFd	14⅞	15½
UnMcGil	11¼	12¼
USSurg	19¼	19¾
USTrck	14½	14⅞
UVaBsh	22⅝	23½
UnPenP	17	17¼
ValyGas	10¼	10¾
VanDus	16⅜	17½
VanceSn	5⅛	6
Velcro	8⅝	9⅛
VaNBsh	13½	14¼
WshEnr	14⅝	15⅛
WebbRs	10¾	11½
Walgtrn	2	2⅜
WlainMg	8⅝	9
WellsGa	3	3⅛
WmMla	3⅛	4⅛
WmorC	29½	30½
WoodLat	29	29¾
WWEng	6	6⅛
WrightW	5⅞	6⅛
ZionUtla	19⅜	20¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	96¼	97¼
Australia 8¾-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¾-91	95	96
Australia 8¼-92	89⅝	90¾
BTokyo 7⅜-84	90¾	91⅜
Barclays 8½-92	90¾	91¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90¼	91¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	89½	90½
BFCE 8¾-81	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97¼	98¼
BrokenHill 8-85	91¼	92¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	92	93
Charbonas 8¾-81	96¼	97¼
Citvinvest 8¼-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	95¼	96¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	92½	93½
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	93	95
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	94	95
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¾	91¾
Gould 9⅝-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¾-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98⅝	99⅝
ICI 8¼-87	91½	92¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95¼	96¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	93¼	94¼
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95½	96½
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94½	95½
Montreal 9¼-83	98¼	99¼
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90	91
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	97	98
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Singer 8¾-82	94½	95½
Stind 8¾-88	97¼	98¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
BroadHole 4¾-87	71	72
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	145	147
Chrysler 4¾-88	60½	62½
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Bil. 6¾-93	88½	90½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	124	126
CummInt 6¼-86	87½	89½
Dartind 4¾-87	80	82
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	90	92
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	80	82
GenFoods 4¾-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honnevwell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	88	89
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¾-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-97	77	79
Jusco 6-92		
Komatsu 7¼-90	149½	150½
Mitsui 7¼-90	112	
MorganJP 4¼-87	92	94
Nabisco 5½-88	98½	100½
OwensIll 4½-87	98	100
PenneyJC 4½-87	75½	77½
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4¾-83	146	148
Revlon 4¾-87	125	127
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	88½	89½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	99	101
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	90
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71½	73½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	102	104
Beatrice 6¼-91	103½	105½
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Beecham 6¾-92	102½	103½
Boots 6¾-93	89½	90½
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	86	88

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	Mod.	Long.
Thursday	95.34	88.12
Previous	95.39	88.17